

Channel tunnel project given double boost

Government gave qualified approval to the channel tunnel project yesterday, but not to the use of public money for its construction. Immediately, a consortium which includes Britain, the British construction company, agreed to finance and build the tunnel.

Government approval and private backing

Chael Baily
Joint Correspondent

Channel tunnel project got a double boost yesterday when Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, gave it conditional approval, though with taxpayers' money, and the consortium offered to finance and build it at the low price of £540m, his Commons statement earlier gave no commitment until at this stage, saying "we must await suitable elements" between the UK and French governments.

But he told MPs that government wanted "specifications that would attract private capital".

The group includes French, Dutch and German contractors and is chaired by Sir David Nicolson, the European MP, industrialist and former British Airways chairman. It has put its proposals to the British, French, Dutch and German governments. Its spokesman added:

"Mr Fowler said today that private capital is the only way of doing this scheme. We are confident that we can raise it."

The cost saving is achieved primarily through shortening the tunnel by 14 kilometres to 56 kilometres and having steeper gradients at either end where additional locomotives would haul the trains.

British Rail has also had favourable responses from City institutions to its proposal. But questions still to be resolved include the extent of government interference and controls, particularly on the profits level to private investors, and British Rail's freedom to take part in the project in the light of public sector finance restrictions.

Mr Fowler said in his statement that he had been examining preliminary proposals by British and French railways but more needs to be done before the full implications of the scheme could be judged.

Record interest rates to stay

High interest rates are likely to stay for months until inflation begins to slow according to Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England. The Governor said high interest rates and a tight monetary policy lead to lower living standards for most people. The Bank forecast a drop in economic output of at least 2 per cent. Page 27

Nasty for Rhodesia

James, the Governor, is to sign a new order for Rhodesia, which is expected to coincide with the lifting of martial law in just few days. British advisers on broad military training, administration and training are arriving in Salisbury this week. Page 8

Y faces crisis

Cossiga defended the record of his government in parliament, preparing submission of his resignation to President.

The President is expected to consult leaders before deciding whom to charge the formation of a new government by early next week. Page 7

Hands coal find

Regional Coal Board has found coal seams in a new coalfield in central Wales which could be two thirds of the size in the Vale of Belvoir. It is estimated 150 million tonnes of coal could be red. Page 5

Kers cost 88p each

Spending 88p a member annually on strike id £9.72 on administration, according to a survey by the TUC. The 91 unions in survey had a combined membership of 659, a total income of £167,225, and savings averaging £12.63 a member. Page 2

Arts page 17

On a Channel tunnel, Mr Patrick Stobart and Mr Nicholas Wapshot meet Robert Kramer, director of Kramer's Kramers, critics for this week's royal performance; Ned Chaffell on Michael Frayn's *Make and Break* at the Lyric, Hammersmith; Paul Griffiths on the final concert of the London Sinfonietta's post-1945 series. Obituary, page 20. Sir Ludwig Gutmann, The Earl of Halifax. Sport, pages 12, 13.

Badminton: First round defeat of Gillian Gliko in All-England event; Racing: Michael Scott reviews the first day of the last season; Tennis: Peace formulae.



Weather worsens: Continuous snowfall and high winds brought blizzards to much of the North and North-west yesterday, conditions which were not enjoyed by Stalin, a camel with Hoffmann's Circus, when he was exercised by Mr Jim Conway, the circus animals manager.

Two vehicles were blown over on the M62 Pennine route between Rochdale and Oldham, and the eastbound carriageway was blocked for two hours. The Forth road bridge and the Severn bridge were closed to high-sided

vehicles. Speed restrictions were in force on all motorways in northern England and Scotland.

There were 4ft snowdrifts on the A57 Snake Pass in Derbyshire and heavy snowfalls hindered motorists in Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and the Cotswolds. North and Mid-Wales were also badly affected.

Huge waves crashed over the sea wall at Rhos-on-Sea, near Colwyn Bay, and flooded the main street. A gale in the Thames Estuary caused a yacht to

run aground on the east end of Canvey Island. The crew of two scrambled ashore.

The pop pirate ship Mi Amigo, which houses Radio Caroline, reported that she was drifting in a Force 9 gale about 20 miles off the Essex coast. Sheerwater lifeboat put out, but the Mi Amigo reported that her anchor had taken hold.

Flood water which cascaded over Grimsby fish dock's sea defences caused damage estimated at £50,000 to fish in store.

Britain may test Community law by withholding VAT payments

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Government orchestration of Mrs Thatcher's new EEC theme is ready for a crisis over Britain's £1,100m contribution while not seeking one, continued apart yesterday in Whitehall.

With the Brussels EEC summit only 11 days away, it was authoritatively confirmed that last Monday, the day before he had told the Commons that failing a solution "we shall have to consider withholding part of our contribution" Mrs Thatcher had been advised by Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the EEC Commission, that making threats would not advance Britain's case with her partners. But her Commons answer was not taken in Whitehall to be a threat, which is how it was received in Brussels.

After all, Mrs Thatcher immediately added: "I hope that it will not come to that."

Yesterday Mrs Thatcher followed up her interview on French television by talking to the Hamburg daily *Die Welt*. If there is a crisis it will not be because of us but by those who expect the largest contri-

bution from us," she said according to a Foreign Office translation circulated at Westminster. "We shall do our utmost to prevent matters coming to a crisis but it must be realised that things cannot continue like this..."

Mrs Thatcher also held an EEC strategy meeting at No 10 yesterday with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary, both of whom had just attended EEC ministers meetings with their EEC colleagues.

Afterwards the line was firmly put out that Britain's price for a settlement was actually going higher. If it came to a breakdown with our EEC partners, the question of withholding Britain's VAT contributions to the EEC budget might be used to test Community law. Hitherto, the Government had held that, unlike France, it would not defy EEC colleagues.

While at this sis being discussed, the emphasis is in couplor, is that Mrs Thatcher is not going to Brussels in a threatening manner. Essentially, it is said in Whitehall, her position has not

changed since the Dublin summit in December, that she is seeking a fair compromise with only small room for manoeuvre.

As for the "increased price" of Britain's demand, this is directly related to the pending increases to more than £1,100m in Britain's 1980-81 net contribution. Britain is thus looking essentially, for vastly increased "receipts" from the EEC, which means increased EEC spending in Britain to balance what Britain pays in.

If all this amounts to Britain's position being basically unchanged, as it is claimed, then it has to be set alongside in Whitehall that Britain's EEC partners are at last waking up to the fact that Mrs Thatcher

remains to be seen whether her Cabinet colleagues are united with her in taking matters so far as to break Community law. It is known that some would prefer to actually precipitate a political crisis on a less obviously blatant issue than VAT contributions.

Thatcher optimism, page 2
Leading article, page 19
Business News, page 29

Carter-Reagan wins in Illinois primary

From Patrick Brogan
Chicago, March 19

President Carter and Mr Ronald Reagan won clear victories over their opponents in the Illinois presidential primaries yesterday, and in each case the victory was so sweeping that it may prove decisive. Mr Carter defeated Senator Edward Kennedy by more than two to one, and Mr Reagan won 48 per cent of the Republican vote, against 37 per cent for Mr John Anderson.

Only another complete re-ordering of their popularity, reversing the one that occurred last autumn, could win the nomination for Mr Kennedy over Mr Carter. Only a miracle could save Mr Anderson, or a disaster ruin Mr Reagan, but defeated candidates believe in long-term miracles.

In New York last night, as the results came in, Mr Kennedy said: "I extend my congratulations to President Carter on his win this evening in the State of Illinois. I think it would be unfortunate, indeed, if this success would be interpreted as a referendum on the Carter economic or foreign policies."

President Carter won 65 per cent of the vote and 154 delegates. Senator Kennedy won 30 per cent and 16 delegates. He and the support of the mayor of Chicago and the Cook County Democratic machine, and it failed him.

He discovered that Mrs Jane Byrne, the mayor, is now so deeply unpopular in the city that her support was a burden to him. She was defeated in a number of contests here, and her many enemies gleefully predict the imminent end of her reign in city hall.

Her candidate for State Attorney in Cook County, Mr Edward Burke, was overwhelmed by Mr Richard Daley, Junior, the son of the late mayor and now the leader of the insurgency against Mrs Byrne.

Mr Anderson was equally confident last night. He told his cheering supporters here, "we have just begun to fight"

Continued on page 8, col 3

Steel union leaders to seek talks with BSC after adopting 'firm policy'

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Steel union leaders last night decided to seek fresh talks with the British Steel Corporation "within a period of days" on yet another united front policy.

Talks on ways out of the national strike, now in its twelfth week, went on for more than two hours among members of the 13 union coordinating committee.

Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the dominant Iron and Steel Trades Confederation,

refused to give details of what the unions will put to British Steel. "We know exactly where we are going", he said. "This will be transmitted to the BSC in due course."

He would not be drawn on whether this would amount to an offer of third party intervention, either through arbitration or, more likely, a committee of inquiry into the pay claim and the ability of the industry to pay the 20 per cent sought by the men.

Mr Sirs went on: "We intend

to seek a meeting with the BSC to present our reply, and we have now adopted what we believe is a firm policy. We have come to common conclusions. We have a unanimous decision about what we should be doing."

There has been a growing consensus for third party intervention to break the deadlock.

The other option being considered was a ballot by the unions with a view to producing a massive, popular rejection of British Steel's proposals.

Villiers speech, page 2

Waiting for next

week's Budget

bombshell, page 18

Carter move to revive Palestinian talks

From David Cross
Washington, March 19

President Carter is to meet separately President Sadat of Egypt and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, in Washington next month in a fresh effort to inject momentum into the deadlocked Palestinian autonomy talks.

Announcing the initiative today, Mr Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, said the dates of the meetings had still to be arranged.

The purpose of the talks was to review the "progress and pace" of the autonomy negotiations for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, he said. The negotiations would be conducted in line with the provisions of the Camp David peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, he added.

Senior Administration officials explained that all three leaders felt the time was ripe for further discussions on the question of Palestinian autonomy. They pointed out that the goal for the conclusion of the negotiations was May 26.

They said that Mr Carter, President Sadat and Mr Begin had a common interest in the successful conclusion of the talks in line with the commitments made as part of the Camp David accord. It was nearly a year since President Carter had either either Mr Sadat or Mr Begin.

The meetings were not designed to replace the continuing autonomy negotiations but to supplement them by taking stock of what had been achieved and by exploring means of making further progress, they added.

The two most important outstanding problems were the method of selecting a new governing authority for the West Bank and Gaza and the shape of the powers and responsibilities of that body, the officials said. These were "extremely difficult and sensitive" matters, which could only be resolved at the highest negotiating level.

The officials said that every effort would be made to meet on May 26, 1980, for the end of the negotiations.

Israel reaction: Mr Begin said tonight that the autonomy talked about by President Carter will succeed if the parties remain faithful to the plan adopted previously at Camp David.

(Moshe Brillant reports from Tel Aviv.)

The Prime Minister was interviewed by Israel Radio immediately after the announcement of the Carter initiative. Mr Begin flatly denied media reports from Washington that President Carter had warned him of the consequences of deadlock in the negotiations. "There were no warnings", he insisted.

The latest figures are grim news for the Government in its efforts to bring down the rate of inflation. The Department of Employment suggests that in the four months from October to January the underlying increase in average earnings went up from 17 to 20 per cent.

The latest figures are grim news for the Government in its efforts to bring down the rate of inflation. The Department of Employment suggests that in the four months from October to January the underlying increase in average earnings went up from 17 to 20 per cent.

The latest figures are grim news for the Government in its efforts to bring down the rate of inflation. The Department of Employment suggests that in the four months from October to January the underlying increase in average earnings went up from 17 to 20 per cent.

But this has been partly counteracted by the fact that settlements have been reached rather quicker in the pay round which began last July than in the pay round starting in July 1978.

This is thought to have boosted the increase in earnings about a quarter of a per cent. These technical factors are far less important than the broad shape of the pay round which is emerging, which contains distinctly worrying signs for the Government.

In February the balloon burst, when he was soundly defeated in New Hampshire. Although he won in Massachusetts a week later, he was roundly defeated in four other primaries and Illinois must be the end of the road for him. However, there is one of the few successes here.

President Carter won 65 per cent of the vote and 154 delegates. Senator Kennedy won 30 per cent and 16 delegates. He and the support of the mayor of Chicago and the Cook County Democratic machine, and it failed him.

He discovered that Mrs Jane Byrne, the mayor, is now so deeply unpopular in the city that her support was a burden to him. She was defeated in a number of contests here, and her many enemies gleefully predict the imminent end of her reign in city hall.

Her candidate for State Attorney in Cook County, Mr Edward Burke, was overwhelmed by Mr Richard Daley, Junior, the son of the late mayor and now the leader of the insurgency against Mrs Byrne.

Mr Anderson was equally confident last night. He told his cheering supporters here, "we have just begun to fight"

Continued on page 8, col 3



Dr Elisha ben-Elissar:
Attacked by Cairo newspaper.

Israel envoy snubbed in Cairo

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 19

Less than a month after the exchange of ambassadors between Israel and Egypt, the brave attempt to normalize diplomatic relations between two of the most bitter former enemies in the Middle East is running into difficulties. The result has been to anger many Israeli politicians.

Although nothing has yet been stated formally, it has emerged that Dr Elisha ben-Elissar, the first Israeli Ambassador to Egypt and his staff have been subjected to a virtual social boycott. A number of important functions have been marred by the refusal of any prominent Egyptian guests to attend with the Israelis.

The most embarrassing occasion occurred when a leading foreign journalist invited Dr ben-Elissar to a reception with 16 leading Egyptians, including two newspaper editors, two government officials, an eminent doctor and a number of writers and artists. Not one of the Egyptians arrived.

Since moving to their temporary accommodation in a Cairo hotel, Dr ben-Elissar and his wife, Nitza, are reported to have attended only one dinner party. It was hosted by Mr Salah Rabban, a businessman who represents El Al.

The semi-official Egyptian press has given the lowest possible coverage of the new Israeli presence, concentrating instead on harsh editorial criticism of various aspects of Israeli government policy.

A number of the attacks have been aimed personally at Dr ben-Elissar, a former Mossad intelligence agent and a close political associate of Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister. A typical cartoon in the Cairo newspaper *Al Aqbar* depicted the bearded ambassador being held by a senior Egyptian minister: "I want to make it absolutely clear that the rent contract stipulates that the embassy garden should not become a settlement".

A number of professional bodies have forbidden their members to have any contact with their Israeli counterparts until there is movement towards a solution of the Palestinian problem.

In stark contrast, Mr Saad Mortada, the first Egyptian Ambassador to Israel, has been struggling to keep up with a hectic social and official programme. According to one Tel Aviv hostess he has been "honored" since arriving in the city, and is now regarded in diplomatic circles to have carried off his difficult new role with considerable aplomb.

HOME NEWS

Unions spend an average of 88p a member annually on strikers' pay and £9.72 on administration

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Unions spend 88p a member a year on strike pay out of a total income of more than £167m, according to a private TUC survey of the labour movement's income and expenditure.

The internal report, which came before the TUC employment policy and organization committee yesterday, is based on figures gathered at the end of last year but relating to 1978; both figures are certain to have risen since then.

Expenditure on disputes, which totalled just over £9m by the 91 unions taking part in the survey, compared with rather more than £115m spent on administration, an average of £9.72 a member.

The figures are likely to fuel the debate on union expenditure to support their members who go on strike. The Government plans to introduce legislation in the summer "deeming" for the purpose of social security regulations that strikers are paid £12 a week from union funds.

According to the confidential report considered yesterday, fewer than half of the unions that pay dispute benefit specify in their rules the amount it

should be. For those that do, the average is £8.40 a week.

Leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, whose national strike is now in its twelfth week without dispute benefit, have been saying in private that the only way to combat the Government's plan would be to increase subscriptions substantially so as to build up big strike funds to finance any future industrial action.

The 91 affiliated unions which took part had a combined membership of 11,888,659 (98 per cent of total affiliated membership). Total income was £167,222,456, an increase of 17.6 per cent over 1977. Income from subscriptions was £150,805,892, or £12.68 a member, and that source provided 90.2 per cent of total income.

The average weekly income from subscriptions was 24.4p, and it is calculated that it takes the average worker 7.9 minutes to earn his weekly subscription. Trade union income investments totalled £13,160,512, or 7.9 per cent of the total. The rest came from miscellaneous sources, including the sale of ties and diaries.

Total spending on benefits and administration was £139,740,891 or £11.83 a member, an increase of more than 24 per cent on the previous year. Of this, £115,504,513 went on administration, salaries, employees' superannuation, rents, rates, lighting, heating, insurance and office, legal, committee and conference expenses.

In the section on dispute benefit, the survey says:

"Seventy-two unions, covering 11,032,907 members had provision for dispute benefit. Of those, 31, with a total of 7,575,137 members, specified in their rules the level of dispute benefits payable. The average amount payable was £8.40 a week."

Nine unions, with a total of 11,149,993 members paid an amount equivalent to the net take-home pay of the members in dispute. The remaining 32 unions, with a membership of 2,342,771, left the determination of the level of benefit to their executive committees.

In 1978, 45 unions with 10,378,426 members had expenditure on dispute benefit to a total of £9,023,276 or 88p a member. This represents an increase in expenditure on dispute benefit of 118.5 per cent, and in expenditure per member of 100 per cent (from 44p) compared with 1977."

More tax men 'would save £500m'

By Our Labour Staff

Five Civil Service unions yesterday launched a campaign to persuade the Government that it should be recruiting more tax inspectors rather than employing 1,000 extra staff to stamp out social security fraud.

They claimed that while frauds were costing £50m a year, the cost of evasion of income tax and VAT was between £500m and £1,000m a year.

Mr Gerry Gilman, general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said: "It may be that the Government is paying its political debts, but I think what it is doing is morally reprehensible."

The unions believe that the employment of an extra 1,000 income tax inspectors and 1,000 VAT inspectors would yield at least £500m.

Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, said: "Between £1,000m and £3,000m of tax is not collected each year. The lower figure is precisely the figure that Mrs Thatcher is trying to recover from the EEC."

If that money could be collected it would be sufficient to allow for a cut of 5p in the pound in the basic rate of income tax.

Dublin kidnap trial next month

The trial of three Northern Ireland men who have been charged over the kidnapping of Mrs Anne Scully, a bank manager's wife, and family, is to start on April 15, the Special Criminal Court in Dublin decided yesterday.

John O'Doherty, aged 34, and Henry Doherty, aged 21, were remanded in custody yesterday but Vincent Fagan, aged 24, had his bail continued.

Britain 'is facing an industrial killer'

By Peter Hill and Ronald Kershaw

Britain was facing an "industrial killer", consisting of a dreadful rate of inflation and a petro-currency of unnatural strength, which was threatening not only the British Steel Corporation, RSC, but other industries too, Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of BSC, said yesterday.

"We cannot go on being screwed by this combination of a petro-currency with inflation, which is trampling our heavy industries into the ground. Industrial survival is at stake."

Speaking to the Federation of British Cutlery Manufacturers in Sheffield, he said that the most beneficial thing for British industry would be for sterling to fall to a substantially lower level against other main currencies.

But that should not divert industry from its main task of increasing efficiency, productivity and added value to match the world of the 1980s. European and Japanese com-

Firm stand by provincial papers on pay

Provincial newspaper and general printing employers' organizations stood firm yesterday in the face of threatened industrial action over pay by the National Graphical Association.

The council of the British Printing Industries Federation also decided to set up a "major fund" to support members.

It said that 16 of the largest printing groups in the United Kingdom had unanimously agreed to reject any NGA demands made on their individual companies.

The NGA has rejected an offer giving minimum earnings of £75 a week and a 37½-hour week by July 1982.

Expansion of Windscale plant approved

From Our Correspondent

An expansion of the Windscale nuclear complex in Cumbria was approved yesterday. A further 137 acres of land on the West Cumbrian coast may become part of the complex but planners have insisted that a Magnox reprocessing plant planned by British Nuclear Fuels must be contained within a 25-acre area.

The county council's economic planning committee imposed a series of conditions on the approval, which now goes to the county council for a decision.

Trust taking over restoration work on canal

A trust is to be set up to take over restoration of the Shropshire Union Canal from the Prince of Wales committee that has sponsored restoration on a section near Welshpool.

A trust is to be set up to take over restoration of the Shropshire Union Canal from the Prince of Wales committee that has sponsored restoration on a section near Welshpool.

The Shrewsbury, Chester and North Wales branch of the Inland Waterways Association said yesterday that plans were well in hand for setting up the trust. Mr Michael Lynesbury, the branch chairman, said the trust would coordinate the work of the various groups involved.

Civil Service unions will decide at a meeting next week whether to take industrial action over the cash limits.

A series of membership meetings around the country over the past week by the militant Society of Civil and Public Servants, which has 105,000 members, supported the union's national leadership in industrial action if necessary.

Sir John said that because of increased work loads in several departments caused by the economic climate, the figure would be about 715,000. If that did not take account of 15,000 to 20,000 job cuts expected from the pay negotiations.

He said extra staff had been taken on in the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment mainly because more people were claiming benefits.

Sir John said that because of increased work loads in several departments caused by the economic climate, the figure would be about 715,000. If that did not take account of 15,000 to 20,000 job cuts expected from the pay negotiations.

He said extra staff had been taken on in the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment mainly because more people were claiming benefits.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

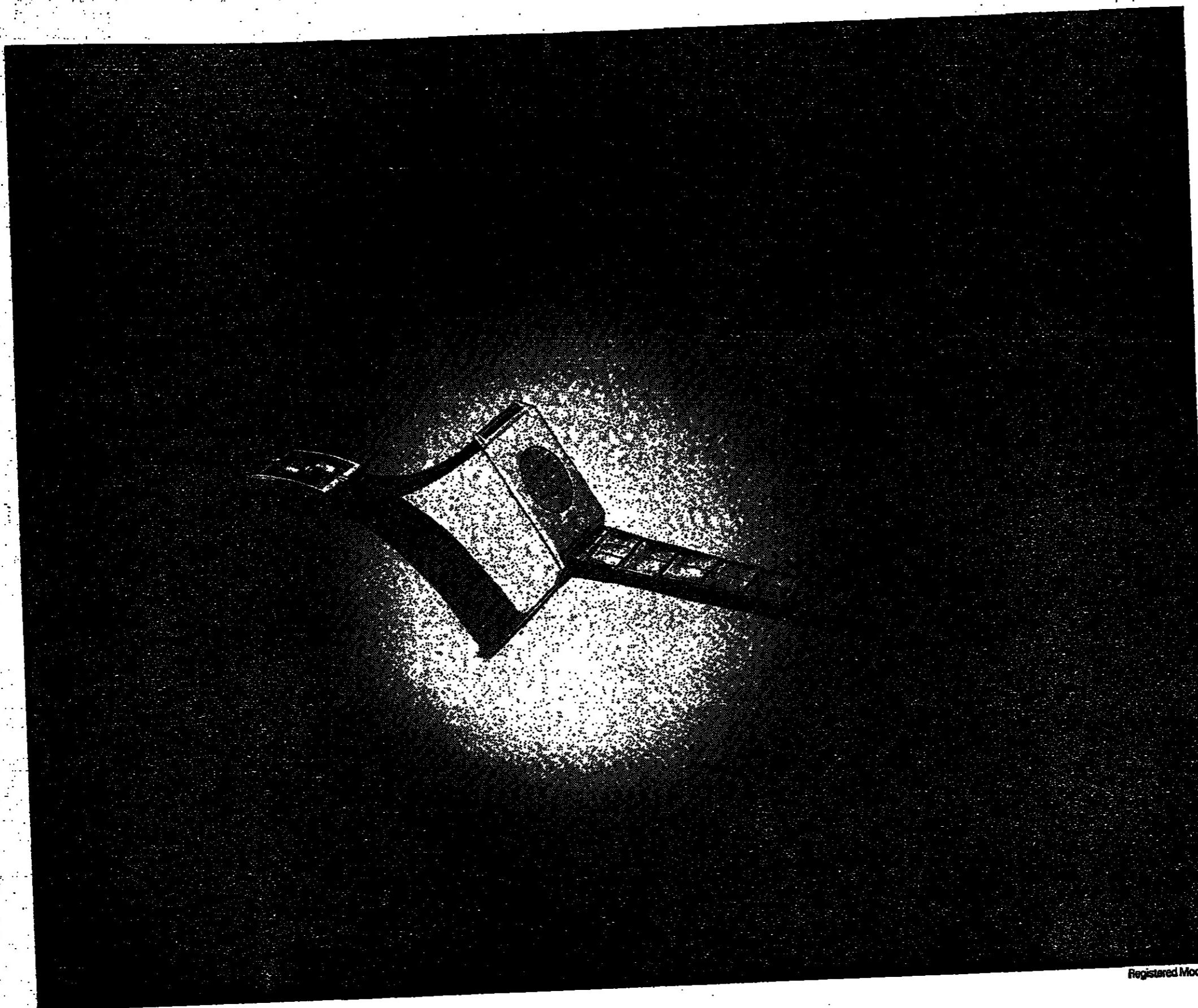
The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what Britain "does and can do for Europe in problems which were previously virtually insoluble".

The interview was notable for a stirring rededication of Britain's commitment to defend Berlin and West Germany. "If the Federal Republic is in danger, then we are in danger. If Berlin is in danger, then we are in danger.

Mrs Thatcher also held up the successful granting of independence to Rhodesia as an example of what

OFFICIAL



Registered Model.

**To celebrate 10 years of Omega Quartz Watches,
we've encased time in next to nothing.**

We wanted to commemorate this anniversary by doing more than just breaking a record.
We decided to strive for that ancient dream of mankind: to grasp time in its pure state.
This is why we created the Omega Quartz 1355. Time encased in practically nothing.
(Ultra thin, 1.48mm. (1.35mm for certain collectors' models.)

Ω
OMEGA

HOME NEWS

1,000 British kidney patients die as shortage of staff curbs dialysis or transplants, doctor says

By Annabel Ferriman

Health Services Correspondent

An estimated 1,000 patients died in Britain last year from kidney failure because treatment was not available, Dr Antony Wing, of the European Dialysis and Transplantation Association, said yesterday.

Britain had fallen behind in providing dialysis or transplantation because of a lack of resources. From being a pioneer in the 1960s, it was now behind at least 11 other European countries, he said.

There were slightly more than 1,000 new patients in 1978, and that figure probably represented just over half of those who received treatment. The rest were left to die.

The problem was not a lack of kidney machines, but a shortage of staff to run them all the time, to teach the patients how to use them and to nurse the patients who required treatment, he said.

Dr Wing, a consultant physician specializing in renal medicine, said that Britain was also less inclined to treat patients over 45 with dialysis or transplants compared with other European countries.

"Some of us have to tell lies to older patients, partly to make the patients more comfortable and partly to make ourselves more comfortable."

"We have to say to them that their hearts are too dodgy to stand by strain of dialysis. But we are getting fed up with telling lies," he said.

Dr Wing said it was possible to deduce that Britain was treated over the past five years. Survival in young adults in the past three years was 70 per cent at three months and 53 per cent at three years. If the transplant did not work, the patient did not die but went back on dialysis.

One of Dr Win's patients, Mrs Vera Charters, from Isleworth, Middlesex, who has been on dialysis for five weeks, said she was hoping for a transplant.

"Dialysis is no better than half a life. I am up here six hours a day, three days a week, and on the other day I do not feel that great," she said.

The annual report from the organization, UK Transplant, which was published yesterday, showed that since 1972 Britain had carried out 4,761 transplants using kidneys from dead bodies.

The leading British centres are: Guy's Hospital London (552 transplants), Birmingham (512); Newcastle (341); Cambridge (277); Manchester (254); Liverpool (203); Cardiff (198); Oxford (185); Glasgow (178); Royal Free Hospital, London (161); Leeds (155); and Edinburgh (137).

The report is available from Southmead Hospital, Bristol.

Canoeists rescued

Three Army cadet canoeists and their instructor were rescued from high seas by a Royal Navy helicopter two and a half miles off Exmouth, Devon, yesterday.

Survival rates for transplants

had substantially improved over the past five years. Survival in young adults in the past three years was 70 per cent at three months and 53 per cent at three years. If the transplant did not work, the patient did not die but went back on dialysis.

Elaborate and expensive pieces of equipment have been introduced into the process of childbirth without any systematic studies of their advantages and disadvantages, a report published today states.

The report, produced by the Council for Science and Society, says that the monitoring of bodily processes made possible by modern technology was more sensitive, more reliable, and usually cheaper than was possible for human observers unaided, and thereby contributed to safety.

It also extended the range of procedures that could be applied and, properly used, should give professional staff more time to spend in meeting the psychological needs of patients.

But there were dangers.

"Elaborate equipment tends to divert the attention of staff, and to mystify patients and add to their passivity. And equipment goes wrong, sometimes suddenly and dangerously."

The working party drawing up the report, which included a consultant obstetrician, a former midwife and a professor of mental health, recommends that more information be collected and used to discover which equipment is the most useful.

Childbirth Today (Council for Science and Society, 3/4 St Andrews Hill, London, EC4V 5BY, £1.50 paperback or £4 hardback, 30p postage).

Study urged of new childbirth technology

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Elaborate and expensive pieces of equipment have been introduced into the process of childbirth without any systematic studies of their advantages and disadvantages, a report published today states.

The report, produced by the Council for Science and Society, says that the monitoring of bodily processes made possible by modern technology was more sensitive, more reliable, and usually cheaper than was possible for human observers unaided, and thereby contributed to safety.

It also extended the range of procedures that could be applied and, properly used, should give professional staff more time to spend in meeting the psychological needs of patients.

But there were dangers.

"Elaborate equipment tends to divert the attention of staff, and to mystify patients and add to their passivity. And equipment goes wrong, sometimes suddenly and dangerously."

The working party drawing up the report, which included a consultant obstetrician, a former midwife and a professor of mental health, recommends that more information be collected and used to discover which equipment is the most useful.

Childbirth Today (Council for Science and Society, 3/4 St Andrews Hill, London, EC4V 5BY, £1.50 paperback or £4 hardback, 30p postage).



Rarest stamp: Mr Howard Fraser, chairman of Stanley Gibbons International, examining the world's most valuable stamp, the British Guiana 1856 one cent black on magenta, which is on display in Gibbons's London premises before

being offered at auction in New York on April 1. It was last on offer in New York in 1970, it fetched \$100,000. The stamp was originally discovered in 1873 by a schoolboy in Demerara, British Guiana.

Four suggestions to make up for school bus fares

By Our Education Correspondent

Although ways of raising the £16m needed by Kent to make up for the loss of expected income from school transport charges were approved yesterday by the education subcommittee of the county's finance and general purposes committee,

The subcommittee proposed that school meal charges should

be raised to 45p from April 1, producing an estimated saving of more than £250,000; that adult education fees should be further increased to produce savings of £170,000; and that spending on books and equipment in schools and colleges should be cut by at least £200,000.

It also recommended that more than £200,000 should be saved by replacing only "key"

Buccaneer test flight in hunt for crash cause

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

The British Aerospace works at Brough, Humberside, is planning to modify a Buccaneer strike aircraft with strain gauges and other test equipment in an effort to discover what caused an RAF Buccaneer to crash in the United States with the loss of both crew members.

The test aircraft will be flown from the airfield at Spalding Moor in manoeuvres designed to put increasing loads on the mainplane front spar of the inner wing. It is thought that that wing of the RAF aircraft, which was taking part in a bombing exercise, may have cracked in flight.

Witnesses said they saw a wing break away before the crash, and a examination of the wreckage found cracks in the spar. But no final conclusions about the crash cause are being drawn by the British aircraft industry until tests are complete.

After cracking had been found in the wings of some others, all 30 Buccaneers operated by the RAF in West Germany, and 50 in Britain, were grounded, although the crews remain ready to fly them in an emergency.

While air tests are being prepared for an RAF Buccaneers found to be free of cracks, British Aerospace will carry out ground tests on two of the aircraft which have bad cracks.

Race IQ scores 'cannot be attributed to test bias'

By Diana Gledhill

Education Correspondent

The wide differences in the intelligence scores of blacks and whites in the United States cannot be attributed to any bias in the mental tests used to measure intelligence. Professor Arthur Jensen contends in an 800-page study of mental testing, published today.

Professor Jensen, who is professor of educational psychology at the University of California, Berkeley, caused controversy throughout the world when he claimed in an article in the *Harvard Educational Review* in 1969 that 80 per cent of the variation in intelligence test scores could probably be attributed to genetic, as opposed to environmental, factors; and that black people in the United States were some 15 intelligence quotient (IQ) points lower than white people.

His critics were quick to attack his findings on the ground that the most widely used standardized tests of mental ability were culturally biased and unfair to racial minority groups.

In his latest book Professor Jensen sets out in detail the results of his extensive research

into the notion that quality of reasoning manipulative intelligence contrast to memorization other forms of memory.

He concludes that:

1. The argument that better than blacks because they have larger brains is wrong. In fact, blacks are slightly better on verbal tests than non-verbal tests.

2. IQ tests, both verbal and non-verbal, are not culture-free.

3. The idea that cultural tests drawn up by white culture favour white people.

4. In a Japanese version of the American intelligence scale for Japanese children score average six points higher than white American children.

5. When white and black children of equal socio-economic status are tested, white children score 12 IQ points higher than blacks.

Bias in Mental Testing (£15).

Scots MPs to question BBC about cuts

From Our Own Correspondent

Glasgow

The Scottish select committee of MPs is to question BBC officials about the proposed disbandment of the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra and a reduction of education programmes produced in Scotland.

The committee expects that Mr Alastair Ramsay, controller of BBC Scotland, will be among those giving evidence at the Commons hearing within the next two weeks.

The European Parliament committee dealing with education and the arts yesterday sent a telegram to Mr Norman St John-Stevens, minister responsible for the arts, and the BBC board of governors. It urged the Government not to cut educational broadcasting and the number of BBC orchestras.

Rugby player accused of bodily harm

From Our Correspondent

Wolverhampton

Gordon Doble, captain of Wolverhampton rugby team, appeared in court at Shrewsbury on April 10 accused of grievous bodily harm against Anthony Higley, a player in a match at Wolverhampton's Castlecroft ground last Friday.

Mr Doble, of Pen Avenue, Tettishall, Shrewsbury, was charged with wounding, grievous bodily harm.

Mr Doble is the footballer's elder brother, Sam, who in 1977, played for Moseley

England.

Our world is currently facing more real crises than at any time since World War II.

And as the crises grow so our perspective lessens.

Regain that perspective with The Times.

Unbiased, balanced and objective.

Qualities we all need to survive the 80's.

THE TIMES

Take The Times every day. And keep better informed.

ssibility of violence alienated blacks cared by race body

Evans
fairs Correspondent
immission for Racial
is seriously worried
the possibility of vio-
lence young black
to have become alien-
ated by the lack of jobs
housing.

They Koper, a senior
the commission res-
tive public and com-
munications said yesterday
the issue was dealt
society came to its
we could well see an
such as we have seen
in the past. We are
committed to avoid
added.

Speaking at a press
to introduce a book
youth in multi-racial
which was published
by the commission,
as of a lack of action,
of warnings given as
as 1967,

at committee's report
rants and the youth
said in England
the scene of race
line for action is now
may be too late.

Sokker says that black
particular feel that
subjected to constant
necessity of police
In sensitive behaviour
police, such as the
subsequent release
city relations staff in
which caused the break-
local liaison committee
long-term struc-
ture to race relations.
Ice provide more race

relations training than most
bodies, the booklet says, yet
prejudice still exists. Many
white magistrates and magis-
trates' clerks serving in multi-
racial areas do not have ade-
quate knowledge of minority
groups.

Greater emphasis should be
given to community policing, in
the commission's view, and less
to mobile patrols.

The booklet refers to large
groups of black youths living
near the centre of big cities
who are virtually or totally
alienated from society.

"Government should see the
needs of alienated and arisk
young black people as the
highest priority," the booklet
says. "Unless police is able to
tackle their needs, there is a
danger that we will create a
whole generation of alienated
black adults."

The commission wants a
minister for youth to give the
needs of young blacks greater
priority, with funds allocated
to deal with them. Local
authorities should have a youth
policy committee and youth
policy unit.

The Government should urge
the Association of Chief Police
Officers and individual police
authorities to continue to adopt
more sensitive policing practices
in multi-racial areas. Ethnic
minority organizations should
be involved in improved forms
of disposal of juvenile cases by
magistrates.

Youth in Multi-Racial Society :
The urgent need for new policies
(Commission for Racial Equality,
£1.50).



Photograph by Chris Ball

Mr. Dirk Bogarde (right) talking to a fellow actor, Mr. Edward Fox, at a London luncheon yesterday to mark the publication of his new book.

Newspapers breached advertising code

By Robin Young

Complaints against two news-
papers have been upheld by the
Advertising Standards Authority
because of special offers made
in breach of the British code
of advertising practice.

A complaint against the Daily
Express was upheld because a
toaster described as "brand
new... just off the assembly
line" was almost identical to

a model which had been on sale
for more than a year.

The Observer was criticized
for failing to include a full
postal address in the body copy
of an advertisement for one of
its special offers.

In another case the authority
criticized the publishers of the
magazine History Today for an
advertisement which had been headlined
"What happened when

the Nazis and Zionists joined
forces" and showed a symbol
uniting the Star of David with
the swastika.

The authority concluded that
the advertisers had genuinely
tried to avoid giving offence,
but in spite of their efforts a
substantial section of Jewish
opinion had been gravely up-
set, so the complaints had to be
upheld to that extent.

The new field, covering 370
square kilometers, is south of
Coventry, close to Leamington
Spa and Kenilworth. It is ex-
pected to take between 11 and
15 years from the time the coal
board decides to submit a plan-
ning application until coal is
extracted.

"This is the biggest post-war
event the county is likely to
experience", Mr. P. G. Swann,
Warwickshire county planning
officer, has said in his report
to his council.

A coal board project team is
studying the feasibility of the
scheme but the board has not
yet considered recommendations
on pit shaft sites.

In his report Mr. Swann said:

"Members will rightly be cau-

sious about the developing situa-

tion.

Unlike Belvoir, central War-
wickshire is densely populated,
a honeypot for tourists, and
comprises many activities of an
industrial, commercial, cultural
and leisure nature, which could
be seriously disturbed by large
scale coal mining."

The report calls on the Gov-
ernment to increase tax on alco-
hol, cut the number of outlets,

and

reduce

the

number

of

outlets

and

the

number

of

outlets

WEST EUROPE

Veterans of St Cyr recall days when entente was cordiale

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, March 19

"Direct Action Group" has responsibility for a gun attack yesterday. The Ministry of Cooperatives. The attackers, a man and a woman, drove spraying the front of try with machine gunning. Bullets smashed the windows of the office of M. Alley, the Minister. Copies of a pamphlet by the "Direct Action" group were found at the ministry. It was claimed as a signal for the aims of the imperialist French Army in Africa. French Army makes war to preserve the v of the neo-colonialist goods and manpower," he said.

The pamphlet was enough the post to a newspaper because, in a covering letter, that the scene of the had been destroyed by

hitting against French st policies the group hating "against the state in the globality of actions. It is time to arms against the slave-

police are becomingly alarmed by the of the group. This is attack for which it ed responsibility since

alley clearly had a escape this time; he

ing in his office only before yesterday's

In parties sign pact to fair poll campaign

By Peter Spitzer

March 19. The secretaries-general of theies represented in the signed an agreement today to wage a fair campaign and to re-pain funds during the campaign before the general election on October 3.

the first time since the parties reached agreement. It restricts expenditure to DM95m (£3m) DM40m for the Democrats, DM36m for the Democratic Union, and the Christian Social and DM8m for the Free

relement provides for aion board chaired by Hermann Küst, formerative of the West German Churches in

complaints about per- or excessive mud- an be submitted to the board has to meet three days after receiving or take a decision ne week by majority board's ruling has to be at once by the press services.

The CDU-CSU Opposition lost about 2 per cent compared with previous opinion polls.

A TV firm to curtail programmes

From Our Correspondent

Berlin, March 20

The Hesse branch of the West German printing union, I.G. Druck und Papier Union, announced yesterday that it would appeal against the ruling of a Frankfurt court that the union should pay the DM55,200 (£14,500) in damages for preventing the printing of *The Times* in Neu-Isenburg last April.

A demonstration of about 300 people to protest against the printing was not considered peaceful by the court.

Asked today whether the appeal had been filed, a member of the executive board of the union's Hesse branch said this had not been possible as neither the union nor its lawyer had yet received a copy of the ruling.

He said it was a scandal that the press was informed about the court's decision by the court's spokesman three days ago before the party concerned had even seen it.

Today's request by the union to be given a copy of the verdict soon, the court replied that it could not be found, he said.

Teachers in Paris protest over job cuts

By Our Correspondent

March 19

More than 50,000 people marched in Paris this morning in against Government cut the number of in schools. The cuts, by a marked drop in birth rates, have whole range of actions, part of teachers' unions, a demonstration was by the teachers in junior and they have received cking from parents for campaign, which has been steadily since the cuts announced earlier this

row, many states are expected to be by a teachers' strike. Friday private schools to be shut as teachers strike call by their

The cuts in classes have meant that 390 junior school and 845 senior school teaching jobs will have to go, but the Government argues that the school population has fallen by 565,000 over the past five years and such cuts are therefore necessary.

At the same time the Government is promising a redistribution of available jobs so that the number of teaching posts available in France will remain the same.

One reason for the large number of protest actions now being called by the five main teachers' unions is the growing number of small militant groups in the unions. The present marches and stoppages form part of a 10-day period of action which has been called by the unions to reassert their authority over their militant members.

Last scene in life of Cossiga Government

From John Earle

Rome, March 19

as such the most senior of all the promotion, with the suggestion of having a commemoration dinner of senior serving members of the promotion, the general gave his full support.

Lamb will not be on the menu, either figuratively or concretely. The York ham, which is as popular on this side of the Channel as on the other, is being deliberately included to avert such gastronomic pitfalls as frogs' legs or filet de boeuf Wellington, which a British Army cook, who wanted to do his very best, prepared for a similar Franco-British occasion some years ago.

On Sunday, the promotion Franco-Britannique is holding other celebrations on the premises of the old military academy of Saint Cyr (which was bombed during the war and transferred to Coetquidan in Brittany), with a solemn Mass, and a wreath-laying ceremony at the monument to past Saint Cyriens. It will be attended by the British defence attaché.

The promotion Franco-Britannique was particularly big, as is the way with wartime passing-out parades—760 instead of the average 400. Five years later, there are 530 officers. Those commissioned at the parade proved particularly distinguished, including in their number all the top generals in the French Army today. That is due both to the intrinsic merits of its members, and to the challenge offered to their age group.

It is fortunate, with the political storm now gathering over the Channel, that the much tried Entente Cordiale is being commemorated by such men.

Signor Francesco Cossiga to-day played out the last scene in the seven-month life of his minority Government with a debate in both Houses of Parliament preparing for the submission of his resignation to President Perini.

He defended the record of his minority Christian Democratic, Social Democratic and Liberal coalition, but admitted that the country required political stability at home and a reputation for reliability abroad, especially as it at present presides over the European Community.

The Government, the forty-second since the fall of Mussolini in 1943, has lacked a majority in Parliament since the Socialists and Republicans no longer undertook to abstain from voting against it.

It thus lacked the necessary strength to act convincingly on problems ranging from the new outbreak of violence to the worsening economic situation.

Two murders of senior magistrates since Sunday suggest that the Red Brigade are launching with impunity a spring offensive against the administration of justice, already one of the more creaky pieces of machinery in the structure of Italian society.

On the economic front, Italy faces the highest inflation in Western Europe (21.7 per cent in February), a steady slide in value of the lira (more than 1,900 lire for £1), and a worsening balance of payments, with a trade deficit of nearly £600m in January.

President Perini is expected to undertake a round of consultations with political leaders



Signor Francesco Cossiga faces Parliament.

before deciding whom to ask, probably next week, to form the next government.

In a sense, he already started his political consultations last night by summoning the leaders of the three main trade unions confederations to the Quirinal Palace.

The prospects at present are that Signor Cossiga will be asked to succeed himself. From then on, however, the outlook is obscure. The Christian Democrats refuse to have the Communists as partners in government, and no one wants a general election so soon after the last one in June.

Elections for a second-round government are due to be held between mid-May and mid-June and, as a last resort, the Christian Democrats may provide a minority government as a holding operation until then.

Spanish King's Dutch visit heals old rift

From Robert Schull

Amsterdam, March 19

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain arrived in Amsterdam today on a three-day state visit to the Netherlands. They were welcomed by Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard.

The Spanish visit is Queen Juliana's last important function before she steps down on April 30 in favour of her eldest daughter, Crown Princess Beatrix.

It is the first Spanish royal visit to the Netherlands since 1949 when Crown Prince Philip, heir to Charles V the Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain, spent six months touring his father's north European possessions.

This Habsburg prince took over the administration of the Netherlands in 1555, a year before he became King of Spain as Philip II.

The rapid spread of Calvinism in the northern Netherlands (roughly comprising the present Kingdom, as opposed to Belgium) and opposition by the Dutch nobility to the iron rule of Philip, a devout Catholic, led in 1568 to the start of an 80-year war. It ended in 1648 with the

peace of Munster by which both Spain and the German Empire recognized the Dutch Republic.

The revolt against Spain was led by William the Silent, Prince of Orange who was assassinated by a religious fanatic in 1584 in Delft.

By laying a wreath tomorrow morning on his tomb, King Juan Carlos will as one observer put it, be picking up historic relations where they were broken off.

In terms of modern history, the visit can be considered as the final stage in the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two countries which went at a low level during the era of General Franco.

The King's private relations with the Dutch Royal Family have always been very cordial. As a young man Prince Juan Carlos spent several holidays at the Dutch royal residence of Soestdijk.

The Dutch Royal Family are also linked to Spain through Queen Juliana's second daughter, Princess Irene who, in the 1960s married Carlos Hugo de Bourbon Parma, the Carlist pretender to the Spanish throne.

Pickets disrupt city oil supply

Copenhagen, March 19.

The

Danish

capital

was

running

short

of

petroleum

products

to

day

because

of

a

week

of

a

week

of

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

a

WEST EUROPE

French give vent to suspicion of BritainFrom Charles Hargrove
Paris, March 19

Ten days before the European summit in Brussels, the hardening attitude of the British Government on mutton, agricultural prices and the Community budget is matched by the French Government's refusal to be browbeaten into concessions (for that is what it looks like on this side of the Channel) by Mrs Margaret Thatcher's renewed threats.

The disagreement, which before Dublin was carefully presented here as one between Britain and its eight partners, is increasingly taking on the form of a headlong clash between Britain and France, which continues to regard itself as the guardian of Community principles. France's partners find it convenient to shelter behind its position, and let France incur the odium of a refusal to compromise.

Underlying the controversy about rents and payments, mutton and fish, is the fundamental French suspicion that Britain is really out to change the community into a lose-free-trade area.

Today, the Council of Ministers produced a three-point declaration of principle. It emphasizes that the European Council must confirm for the future the enforcement of the system of "own resources", excluding any mechanism aimed at introducing into it an element of redistribution or of adjustment of net balances in relation to the wealth of member countries. At all events, if the principle of "own resources" is to be considered, it could not be for one country alone.

Secondly, the three principles of the common agricultural policy (Unity of price, Community preference, and financial solidarity) have "an indivisible character, and are binding on all members and all institutions of the community."

Monetary compensatory payments must be progressively dismantled, and the Government is ready to seek means of making producers partly responsible for surpluses, but in such a way that the small family farms are not penalized to the benefit of large estates, and on condition that "equitable conditions of competition are restored between Community and imported produce."

Finally, France is ready to examine the demands of countries faced with exceptional financial difficulties, because of the size of their contribution, but only for a limited period, and in accordance with the evolution of the budget resources of the Community.

Such a decision to modify the agreements ratified and signed by the government concerned can only be adopted in the framework of an overall settlement of all pending problems in the Community. In other words, no concession on the budget, without concessions on mutton or farm prices.

Business News, page 29

London may give in on farm pricesFrom Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 19

Mrs Thatcher is not interested in doing deals with other EEC member states over such issues as fish, lamb or energy policy to secure redress of Britain's EEC budget deficit, but may be prepared to relax British pressure for control of agricultural spending.

This is the impression—a somewhat surprising one given the official British line—that other EEC leaders have formed in recent contacts with the Prime Minister, who apparently no longer sees any realistic chance of agricultural reform along lines that would help Britain.

The official British position, represented by Mr Peter Walker, the Agricultural Minister, is that even the modest 2.4 per cent rise in farm prices proposed by the European Commission for this year is too high. According to Mr Walker, there should be no price increase at all for products in surplus.

The political primacy of the need to achieve an immediate reduction in Britain's budget contribution is described as the Prime Minister's consuming preoccupation.

Labour will support Mrs ThatcherBy David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mrs Thatcher will have reinforcements in her battle on the EEC budget, in the support of the Labour Party. Mr Peter Walker, opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, made it clear yesterday that the coming summit in Brussels is a test of the very survival of the Community.

As the man who is entitled to say "I told you so" on the issue of Britain's payments to the EEC, Mr Shore takes no satisfaction in being proved correct.

His view is not merely that the British contribution is outrageously and quite obviously unfair. He maintains that the "own resources" system was anti-British in its intention and effect. He said so at the time, back in 1970.

The cost now is very heavy indeed. However the problem is handled, the damage will also be heavy, because Britain is fighting a battle now which, he believes, should have been fought a long time back.

OVERSEAS

Martial law to end in Rhodesia as new amnesty is proclaimedFrom Our Own Correspondent
Salisbury, March 19

cedures for airing their grievances.

Several companies have warned their workers that they will be dismissed unless they return to work. At the Crittall-Hope plant in Salisbury 180 workers were discharged after they had failed to heed a return-to-work plea.

The main plants affected are Dalby Mine where 1,500 workers are out and have been told to return to work by tonight or be discharged; Cone Textile Company where 900 workers have been on strike for several days but a settlement now seems in sight; and the Bath Shoe Company where 900 men have been threatened with dismissal unless they return to work by tomorrow morning.

The rash of strikes poses an immediate problem for an incoming Government, of Mr Mugabe. Industrial workers are expecting his Government to grant them substantial pay increases, but it is not yet clear where the money for these increases will come from. If the new administration fails to act quickly, it could face the same sort of crisis of confidence as affected Bishop Abel Muzorewa's administration when it failed to grant wage increases last year.

Mr Mugabe takes seat: Mr Robert Mugabe today took his seat in Parliament as Prime Minister, sitting on the front bench which was once the preserve of his arch-enemy, Mr Ian Smith.

Today's informal session was to choose the 40 members of the Senate (Upper House), thus completing the first Parliament of Zimbabwe, as Rhodesia is to be named after independence from Britain on April 18. The session was not attended by Mr Smith or Bishop Muzorewa, the outgoing Prime Minister.

The Senate is composed of 10 whites, already chosen by the 20 whites in the Lower House, 10 traditional chiefs, 14 members elected by the 80 blacks in the Lower House and six nominated by Mr Mugabe. The outcome of the vote was expected to reflect Mr Mugabe's absolute parliamentary majority.

Broadcasting reforms: The eight-man board of Rhodesia's state-run Broadcasting Corporation has offered to resign to facilitate Mr Mugabe's planned reforms of information services.

Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Information Minister, has asked the board to continue in office for the time being while he holds consultations on the future, the Governor's spokesman, Mr Nicholas Fenn, said in a statement today.

Mr Mugabe has made it clear that he is planning a reorganization of the press and broadcasting services, which were bitterly opposed to his guerrillas during the seven-year bush war.

Dr Shamuyarira is to meet leading media representatives before making the expected changes.

In his statement, Mr Fenn said the BBC team would stay in Rhodesia for about three weeks to advise Dr Shamuyarira.

Tribute to police: In a letter to Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, Lord Soames has expressed his appreciation of the services rendered by the SSI British policemen in the recent Rhodesian elections.

President of Uganda says elections may be brought forward to OctoberFrom Dan van der Vat
Kampala, March 19

The Ugandan President seemed confident that an early election would give him a mandate, even if former Presidents Milton Obote and Yusuf Lule were candidates against him.

President Obote died four days after the Tanzanian intervention until he was replaced by Dr Binaisa. Both former Presidents have powerful factions working for them here.

Dr Binaisa said his Uganda National Liberation Front (an anti-Amin umbrella organization rather than a true political party) was the sole political organization in the country, but this did not exclude any candidate from taking part in the elections.

There was no question of going back to the old, divisive political groups. But people abroad would have to return to register as voters in order to qualify as candidates in good time for the elections. Both Dr Obote and Dr Lule are outside the country at present.

Britain and India sign £114m aid agreementsFrom Our Own Correspondent
Delhi, March 19

Whether or not he defeats the Republican incumbent in the November election, Mr Daley, will now organize a centre of opposition to the mayor. The Chicago machine, the last in America, may not survive the fight.

There was also a primary to select candidates for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Adlai Stevenson, who is retiring next year. The Republican race was won by Mr David O'Neal, Lieutenant Governor of the state. He defeated Mr William Scott, the State Attorney General, who is on trial for tax evasion.

The largest sum, £81m, tied to British ports and services, is principally for generation equipment for fertilizer plants and for coal-mining equipment. The remainder will be spent locally. About £11m will go to projects for the poor, mainly in rural areas.

On the Democratic side, Mr Alan Dixon defeated Mr Alexander Seith for the nomination. Mr Seith ran a singularly inept campaign as the Democratic nominee against Senator Charles Percy two years ago, and his failure has been remembered.

President Carter remained in Washington throughout the campaign, occupying himself

with the business of governing the country and handling the Iran crisis, and leaving his wife and his vice-president to campaign for him. They both did so with conspicuous success.

Mr Kennedy's repeated taunts that the President was hiding in the White House had no effect. Every category of voter, young and old, black and white, Poles and Irish, Chicago and suburban and rural Illinois favoured the President.

Mr Reagan left Chicago yesterday afternoon, to start campaigning in Connecticut, which like New York, has a primary next Tuesday. Since the only rival to Mr Reagan with a number of delegates on the New York ballot is Mr George Bush (Mr Anderson is line up delegates to support him), he expects to win here.

On the Democratic side, Mr Alexander Seith for the nomination. Mr Seith ran a singularly inept campaign as the Democratic nominee against Senator Charles Percy two years ago, and his failure has been remembered.

President Carter remained in Washington throughout the campaign, occupying himself

with the business of governing the country and handling the Iran crisis, and leaving his wife and his vice-president to campaign for him. They both did so with conspicuous success.

Mr Kennedy's repeated taunts that the President was hiding in the White House had no effect. Every category of voter, young and old, black and white, Poles and Irish, Chicago and suburban and rural Illinois favoured the President.

Mr Reagan left Chicago yesterday afternoon, to start campaigning in Connecticut, which like New York, has a primary next Tuesday. Since the only

rival to Mr Reagan with a number of delegates on the New York ballot is Mr George Bush (Mr Anderson is line up delegates to support him), he expects to win here.

On the Democratic side, Mr Alexander Seith for the nomination. Mr Seith ran a singularly inept campaign as the Democratic nominee against Senator Charles Percy two years ago, and his failure has been remembered.

President Carter remained in Washington throughout the campaign, occupying himself

with the business of governing the country and handling the Iran crisis, and leaving his wife and his vice-president to campaign for him. They both did so with conspicuous success.

Mr Kennedy's repeated taunts that the President was hiding in the White House had no effect. Every category of voter, young and old, black and white, Poles and Irish, Chicago and suburban and rural Illinois favoured the President.

Mr Reagan left Chicago yesterday afternoon, to start campaigning in Connecticut, which like New York, has a primary next Tuesday. Since the only

rival to Mr Reagan with a number of delegates on the New York ballot is Mr George Bush (Mr Anderson is line up delegates to support him), he expects to win here.

On the Democratic side, Mr Alexander Seith for the nomination. Mr Seith ran a singularly inept campaign as the Democratic nominee against Senator Charles Percy two years ago, and his failure has been remembered.

President Carter remained in Washington throughout the campaign, occupying himself

with the business of governing the country and handling the Iran crisis, and leaving his wife and his vice-president to campaign for him. They both did so with conspicuous success.

Mr Kennedy's repeated taunts that the President was hiding in the White House had no effect. Every category of voter, young and old, black and white, Poles and Irish, Chicago and suburban and rural Illinois favoured the President.

Mr Reagan left Chicago yesterday afternoon, to start campaigning in Connecticut, which like New York, has a primary next Tuesday. Since the only

rival to Mr Reagan with a number of delegates on the New York ballot is Mr George Bush (Mr Anderson is line up delegates to support him), he expects to win here.

On the Democratic side, Mr Alexander Seith for the nomination. Mr Seith ran a singularly inept campaign as the Democratic nominee against Senator Charles Percy two years ago, and his failure has been remembered.

President Carter remained in Washington throughout the campaign, occupying himself

with the business of governing the country and handling the Iran crisis, and leaving his wife and his vice-president to campaign for him. They both did so with conspicuous success.

Mr Kennedy's repeated taunts that the President was hiding in the White House had no effect. Every category of voter, young and old, black and white, Poles and Irish, Chicago and suburban and rural Illinois favoured the President.

Mr Reagan left Chicago yesterday afternoon, to start campaigning in Connecticut, which like New York, has a primary next Tuesday. Since the only

rival to Mr Reagan with a number of delegates on the New York ballot is Mr George Bush (Mr Anderson is line up delegates to support him), he expects to win here.

On the Democratic side, Mr Alexander Seith for the nomination. Mr Seith ran a singularly inept campaign as the Democratic nominee against Senator Charles Percy two years ago, and his failure has been remembered.

President Carter remained in Washington throughout the campaign, occupying himself

with the business of governing the country and handling the Iran crisis, and leaving his wife and his vice-president to campaign for him. They both did so with conspicuous success.

Mr Kennedy's repeated taunts that the President was hiding in the White House had no effect. Every category of voter, young and old, black and white, Poles and Irish, Chicago and suburban and rural Illinois favoured the President.

Mr Reagan left Chicago yesterday afternoon, to start campaigning in Connecticut, which like New York, has a primary next Tuesday. Since the only

rival to Mr Reagan with a number of delegates on the New York ballot is Mr George Bush (Mr Anderson is line up delegates to support him), he expects to win here.

On the Democratic side, Mr Alexander Seith for the nomination. Mr Seith ran a singularly inept campaign as the Democratic nominee against Senator Charles Percy two years ago, and his failure has been remembered.

President Carter remained in Washington throughout the campaign, occupying himself

with the business of governing the country and handling the Iran crisis, and leaving his wife and his vice-president to campaign for him. They both did so with conspicuous success.

Mr Kennedy's repeated taunts that the President was hiding in the White House had no effect. Every category of voter, young and old, black and white, Poles and Irish, Chicago and suburban and rural Illinois favoured the President.

Mr Reagan left Chicago yesterday afternoon, to start campaigning in Connecticut, which like New York, has a primary next Tuesday. Since the only

rival to Mr Reagan with a number of delegates on the New York ballot is Mr George Bush (Mr Anderson is line up delegates to support him), he expects to win here.

On the Democratic side, Mr Alexander Seith for the nomination. Mr Seith ran a singularly inept campaign as the Democratic nominee against Senator Charles Percy two years ago, and his failure has been remembered.

President Carter remained in Washington throughout the campaign, occupying himself

with the business of governing the country and handling the Iran crisis, and leaving his wife and his vice-president to campaign for him. They both did so with conspicuous success.

Mr Kennedy's repeated taunts that the President was hiding in the White House had no effect. Every category of voter, young and old, black and white, Poles and Irish, Chicago and suburban and rural Illinois favoured the President.

Mr Reagan left Chicago yesterday afternoon, to start campaigning in Connecticut, which like New York, has a primary next Tuesday. Since the only

rival to Mr Reagan with a number of delegates on the New York ballot is Mr George Bush (Mr Anderson is line up delegates to support him), he expects to win here.

On the Democratic side, Mr Alexander Seith for the nomination. Mr Seith ran a singularly inept campaign as the Democratic nominee against Senator Charles Percy two years ago, and his failure has been remembered.

President Carter remained in Washington throughout the campaign, occupying himself

with the business of governing the country and handling the Iran crisis, and leaving his wife and his vice-president to campaign for him. They both did so with conspicuous success.

Mr Kennedy's repeated taunts that the President was hiding in the White House had no effect. Every category of voter, young and old, black and white, Poles and Irish, Chicago and suburban and rural Illinois favoured the President.

Mr Reagan left Chicago yesterday afternoon, to start campaigning in Connecticut, which like New York, has a primary next Tuesday. Since the only

rival to Mr Reagan with a number of delegates on the New York ballot is Mr George Bush (Mr Anderson is line up delegates to support him), he expects to win here.

On the Democratic side, Mr Alexander Seith for the nomination. Mr Seith ran a singularly inept campaign as the Democratic nominee against Senator Charles Percy two years ago, and his failure has been remembered.

President Carter remained in Washington throughout the campaign, occupying himself

with the business of governing the country and handling the Iran crisis, and leaving his wife and his vice-president to campaign for him. They both did so with conspicuous success.

Mr Kennedy's repeated taunts that the President was hiding in the White House had no effect. Every category of voter, young and old, black and white, Poles and Irish, Chicago and suburban and rural Illinois favoured the President.

Mr Reagan left Chicago yesterday afternoon, to start campaigning in Connecticut, which like New York, has a primary next Tuesday. Since the only

rival to Mr Reagan with a number of delegates on the New York ballot is Mr George Bush (Mr Anderson is line up delegates to support him), he expects to win here.

On the Democratic side, Mr Alexander Seith for the nomination. Mr Seith ran a singularly inept campaign as the Democratic nominee against Senator Charles Percy two years ago, and his failure has been remembered.

President Carter remained in Washington throughout the campaign, occupying himself

with the business of governing the country and handling the Iran crisis, and leaving his wife and his vice-president to campaign for him. They both did so with conspicuous success.

Mr Kennedy's repeated taunts that the President was hiding in the White House had no effect. Every category of voter, young and old, black and white, Poles and Irish, Chicago and suburban and rural Illinois favoured the President.

British MPs take up case of Swedish envoy lost in Russia

Michael Scamell—evidence is being presented in the BBC's *Man Alive* programme tonight on the case of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat, who was last seen by the Russians in January 1945 and subsequently disappeared.

In "Missing Hero", the name includes interviews with Swedish diplomats, Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Minister, and returned exiles, including Mr Greville, who believes he saw Wallenberg in the Lubianka in Moscow in 1962.

Interest in Mr Wallenberg's fate has led to the formation of an all-party committee of British MPs to support his efforts to have the investigation

were announced at the Commons this week by committee's sponsors, Mr James, Labour MP for West, and Mr Winchell, Conservative Streetford, who also plan to see Mr Wallenberg for a full price.

Mr Wallenberg's disappearance is one of the most sensitive to have arisen since the Second World War, despite its secretiveness from his heroic role saving thousands of Jews from the Nazis.

Wallenberg arrived in Moscow in July 1944 as an envoy of the Swedish government. Hungary, just by Nazi Germany, was process of liquidating its population under the code of Adolf Eichmann.

After that there was a wall of silence. In 1947, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, announced that Mr Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and whereabouts were unknown. But 10 years later, Mr Andrei Grinberg, who was then Deputy Foreign Minister, said that Mr Wallenberg had died in Lubianka prison in July 1947.

The latest upgrade of interest has been caused by the testimony of Mr Andrzej Kalinski, a Polish Jew, who in 1978 gave a detailed account of his acquaintance with Mr Wallenberg in the 1950s, and the report recently smuggled to the West by Mr Jan Karski, a Russian Jew, in Moscow's Buryatka prison in 1975.

Mr Wallenberg's case has now been taken up by the United States and Israeli governments, in addition to the Swedish government, which officially regards Mr Wallenberg as still alive.



Mr Raoul Wallenberg: The missing Swedish hero.

presence there was confirmed by Mrs Alexandra Kolontai, the Soviet ambassador in Stockholm.

After that there was a wall of silence. In 1947, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, announced that Mr Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and whereabouts were unknown. But 10 years later, Mr Andrei Grinberg, who was then Deputy Foreign Minister, said that Mr Wallenberg had died in Lubianka prison in July 1947.

The latest upgrade of interest has been caused by the testimony of Mr Andrzej Kalinski, a Polish Jew, who in 1978 gave a detailed account of his acquaintance with Mr Wallenberg in the 1950s, and the report recently smuggled to the West by Mr Jan Karski, a Russian Jew, in Moscow's Buryatka prison in 1975.

Mr Wallenberg's case has now been taken up by the United States and Israeli governments, in addition to the Swedish government, which officially regards Mr Wallenberg as still alive.

Quebec guns open up on English Canada

From Anne Penketh
Montreal, March 19

It was open season on English-speaking Canada last week in the Quebec National Assembly. The targets were English power and the federal system. They were attacked by the big guns of the Parti Québécois—Mr Claude Morin, the Interprovincial Affairs Minister, Dr Camille Laurin, the Cultural Development Minister, and Mr Pierre Marois, the Minister for Social Development.

Mr Morin claimed that most of the conflict between Quebec and Ottawa had arisen from misunderstandings that could only end if Quebec adapted its federalism to suit Ottawa, which it would not do, or if Quebec became a province.

He said English-speaking Canadians shared misconceptions about Quebec; that it was not the homeland of a nation but part of just another province; that it had a big ethnic majority, not distinct people to whom a status of equality should be given; and that in time the Quebec problem would disappear by itself.

Mr Morin said English-speaking Canadians had no intention of changing the balance of power or giving more political weight to Quebec.

Dr Laurin described what he said was federal interference in Quebec and accused Ottawa of showing little regard for the liberty of which it spoke. He also said that Mr Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and his whereabouts were unknown. But 10 years later, Mr Andrei Grinberg, who was then Deputy Foreign Minister, said that Mr Wallenberg had died in Lubianka prison in July 1947.

The latest upgrade of interest has been caused by the testimony of Mr Andrzej Kalinski, a Polish Jew, who in 1978 gave a detailed account of his acquaintance with Mr Wallenberg in the 1950s, and the report recently smuggled to the West by Mr Jan Karski, a Russian Jew, in Moscow's Buryatka prison in 1975.

Mr Wallenberg's case has now been taken up by the United States and Israeli governments, in addition to the Swedish government, which officially regards Mr Wallenberg as still alive.

The Liberals quoted from a letter sent in 1977 by Mr Morin to Mr Louis O'Neill, then Minister for Cultural Affairs, and reprimanded him for calling Ottawa a "foreign government".

The Liberals continued to criticize the Parti Québécois for camouflaging its objective—indepen-

World View

by Arrigo Levi

Moscow on guard as Signor Berlinguer mends rift with China

We were all much younger when we heard from Moscow of the first open breach between the Italian and Chinese Communists. It occurred at one of the last ecumenical meetings of world communism, the so-called "conference of the 81st" in November, 1960. Next month Signor Enrico Berlinguer, Secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), will visit Peking and finally make peace with Mao's successors.

Two decades ago, Togliatti's PCI was already a powerful "Polycentric" in the communist movement. But Togliatti was much nearer Khrushchev than Mao and became the target for one of the great anti-revisionist encyclopedias issued from China, in December, 1962. Why the break-up between Rome and Peking? And how will the Russians react?

In two decades China has changed a lot, while the PCI has gone through the experience of Eurocommunism. The Soviet Union has changed much less and still demands recognition of its primacy in the Communist Church, just like the Bishop of Rome in the Catholic Church.

Only last October, the man responsible in the Kremlin for relations with "Communist parties not in power", 74-year-old Mr Pomarev, issued a final condemnation of "so-called Eurocommunism" as being "opposed to real socialism since it rejects the historic and universal role of Soviet achievements".

He also pointed out ominously that the leaders of the Eurocommunist parties are "ignorant to understand that this policy is aimed at giving a setback to the party discipline and abashed in the secret ballot. A few days later, at a central committee meeting, the rebels openly criticized the party line as opportunistic. Unity had to publish several letters supporting the Soviet Union on Afghanistan.

Bearing all that in mind, and the fact that the party is trying to adjust to its renewed role as "responsible opposition", Signor Berlinguer's trip to Peking, capital of a great revolutionary nation which is still highly admired among old Communists in Italy, is clearly aimed at strengthening the leader's position and his new policies.

The Chinese aims in inviting Signor Berlinguer are obviously anti-Soviet, just when Moscow, with its attacks on Yugoslavia and its mounting pressures upon European "satellites", is doing its utmost to strengthen discipline inside the block and to bring back the non-aligned into line. The Kremlin is bound to see the Chinese trip as a hostile, damaging act.

The Chinese aims in inviting

Signor Berlinguer are obviously

anti-Soviet, just when Moscow,

with its attacks on Yugoslavia,

and its mounting pressures upon

European "satellites", is doing

its utmost to strengthen disci-

peline inside the block and to

bring back the non-aligned into

line. The Kremlin is bound to

see the Chinese trip as a hostile,

damaging act.

El Salvador junta denies massacre accusation

The Revolutionary Coordinator of the Masses

Monday's deaths were in shooting between leftist groups and security forces in and around the capital.

Another member of the junta, Colonel Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, said the Army and security forces were under orders not to abuse their power and that two officers had been punished this week for ill-treating suspects.

A civilian junta member, Dr Ramon Abalos, said Amnesty International advised him he believed Amnesty was a worthy body, but had been misinformed about El Salvador.

The civilians living in the camp fled into Thailand. Eye-witnesses said they were hungry, thirsty and terrified.—Reuters

East German pact: East Germany and Kampuchea signed a treaty of friendship in East Berlin yesterday. They also concluded agreements on economic, cultural and scientific cooperation, and East Germany promised economic help to Kampuchea.

Accords extend Soviet influence in Nicaragua

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, March 19

A delegation from Nicaragua today signed an important series of agreements with the Soviet Union that will substantially increase Russian influence in the war-torn country.

At the same time the Soviet Communist Party formally set out its relations with the Sandinista Front, the rebel group that toppled the Somoza government after a bitter civil war.

The Nicaraguan delegation in Moscow on Monday included the Interior, Planning and Defence Ministers. The agreements signed today provide for an increase in trade, the opening of trade missions in each other's coun-

tries, Soviet promises of aid for reconstruction, technical, economic, cultural and scientific agreements, a consular convention and an agreement on air links.

The Russians gave strong backing to the Sandinista rebels during the civil war, and the Nicaraguan delegation was warmly received by senior members of the Soviet leadership, including Mr Andrei Kirilenko and Mr Boris Ponomaryov.

It suggests the Russians see the civil importance more in political terms than for the trade and aid agreements. Tass said the meetings passed in an atmosphere of "friendship and mutual understanding".

His dismissal was not initiated by Mao, but by Chinese Communist leaders acting on orders from the Soviet Union.—Agence France-Presse.

FIGHT BACK AGAINST CANCER

It is good to remember that most people live their lives untouched by any form of cancer.

But as all too many are aware, cancer is something that casts its shadow far beyond those it directly affects. That is why so many people think it right to help the urgent work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

One of the ways you can help us NOW

I am sending the sum of £..... as a donation to the scientific work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

To do not require a receipt (please delete appropriately).

If you are sure to know, a donation made by means of a covenant allows us to reclaim tax paid, thus increasing our resources at no additional cost to the donor. We have up-to-date details of how to make a Covenant arrangement—if you would like to send them, please put a tick in this box.

Mr/Mrs _____
Address _____

He Appeals Secretary, Room 28
Imperial Cancer Research Fund, P.O. Box 123,
Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX.

roots in the centuries-old conflicts between squatters and middlemen, and the struggle between the auction system and private treaty sales".

He blamed wool growers, bankers and buyers for the situation, and referred to himself as the "sacrificial lamb" and to the storemen as the "meat in the sandwich".

As deputy president of the Arbitration Commission, Mr Justice Staples, aged 50, was appointed to the Arbitration Commission in 1975 during the Labour government of Mr Gough Whitlam. He was a barrister prominent in civil liberties cases.

Since his appointment, Mr Justice Staples has generated

controversy, attacking such powerful institutions as the Australian post office, and the country's largest company, Broken Hill. Last year he said Australia's federal industrial legislation was暮暮化.

In 1978 Mr Justice Staples, the president of the Arbitration Commission, removed him and later the government sent him overseas on an investigation of human rights.

It has been said that Mr Justice Staples is simply and

annoyed that a certain amount of chaos resulted from all his decisions. He has been particularly critical of Telecom's profits.

Judge defends wool pay decision

From Douglas Alton
Melbourne, March 19

As Australia's 10-week-old wool dispute shows no real sign of ending and continues to freeze \$500m (about £250m) worth of exports, arbitration has turned to the decision by Mr Justice Staples, which many people are blaming for precipitating the strike.

Mr Justice Staples, aged 50,

was a barrister prominent in civil

liberties cases.

This decision was overruled on appeal to the full bench of the Arbitration Commission, and the referee was reduced to a flat \$45 a week. Members of the Storemen and the Packers' Union immediately went on strike.

Mr Justice Staples has vigor-

ously denied charges that he was out of step with government wage indexation guidelines.

A forthright and non-con-

flictive figure, he said this week: "The dispute has its

roots in the centuries-old conflicts between squatters and middlemen, and the struggle between the auction system and private treaty sales".

He blamed wool growers,

bankers and buyers for the situa-

tion, and referred to himself as the "sacrificial lamb" and to the storemen as the "meat in the sandwich".

As deputy president of the Arbitration Commission, Mr Justice Staples, aged 50,

was a barrister prominent in civil

liberties cases.

This decision was overruled on appeal to the full bench of the Arbitration Commission, and the referee was reduced to a flat \$45 a week. Members of the Storemen and the Packers' Union immediately went on strike.

Mr Justice Staples has vigor-

ously denied charges that he was out of step with government wage indexation guidelines.

A forthright and non-con-

flictive figure, he said this week: "The dispute has its

roots in the centuries-old conflicts between squatters and middlemen, and the struggle between the auction system and private treaty sales".

He blamed wool growers,

bankers and buyers for the situa-

tion, and referred to himself as the "sacrificial lamb" and to the storemen as the "meat in the sandwich".

As deputy president of the Arbitration Commission, Mr Justice Staples, aged 50,

was a barrister prominent in civil

liberties cases.

This decision was overruled on appeal to the full bench of the Arbitration Commission, and the referee was reduced to a flat \$45 a week. Members of the Storemen and the Packers' Union immediately went on strike.

Mr Justice Staples has vigor-

ously denied charges that he was out of step with government wage indexation guidelines.

A forthright and non-con-

flictive figure, he said this week: "The dispute has its

roots in the centuries-old conflicts between squatters and middlemen, and the struggle between the auction system and private treaty sales".

He blamed wool growers,

bankers and buyers for the situa-

tion, and referred to himself as the "sacrificial lamb" and to the storemen as the "meat in the sandwich".

As deputy president of the Arbitration Commission, Mr Justice Staples, aged 50,

was a barrister prominent in civil

liberties cases.

This decision was overruled on appeal to the full bench of the Arbitration Commission, and the referee

PARLIAMENT, March 19, 1980

Construction of Channel tunnel a task for private risk capital: state funds ruled out

House of Commons

Public funds would not be made available for a Channel tunnel but there was no reason why private risk capital should not be made available, Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport said.

Mr Leslie Spriggs (St Helens, Lab) had asked for a statement on progress in planning the Channel tunnel.

Mr Fowler (Sutton Coldfield, C)—I have been examining preliminary proposals by British and French Railways for a single track rail-link.

More needs to be done before the full implications of the scheme can be judged and variations might offer different advantages. I await with interest the full proposals which are due to be put to me this month.

The decision to have a tunnel or any other link across the Channel must first be for the French and ourselves and would need suitable arrangements between the two governments.

The cost of any scheme would be very large and I should make it clear now that the Government cannot contemplate funding expenditure on this scale from public funds. It would not be commercially sound. I see no reason why private risk capital should not be made available.

I look forward to receiving any specific proposals, including those on which British Rail are working which would attract genuine risk capital.

Mr Spriggs—Will he give an undertaking that work will commence on a Channel tunnel by 1981 and that once work has commenced on the tunnel, there will be continuity until completion?

Mr Fowler—I cannot give an undertaking on this issue because clearly British Rail have not put forward their final scheme yet.

The whole purpose of what I am saying is that we first want to see schemes coming forward. They will be examined. They have got to meet the criteria of being feasible, of course, and there is no guarantee that they must attract private capital.

Mr John Wells (Maidstone, C)—

Will he assure the House that there will be no parliamentary delay? Will he say that a single enabling Bill is brought forward at the earliest opportunity when schemes are prepared?

Mr Fowler—We are clearly looking for genuine private risk capital but there was no reason why private risk capital should not be made available.

Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, told MPs.

He has mentioned private risk capital. Can he assure the House it would be acceptable that there should be some EEC transport infrastructure funds directed in this way.

Mr Fowler—Clearly legislation will be necessary and the House will want to consider it.

We certainly welcome the Commission's initiative in proposing in infrastructure act. Clearly the Channel tunnel would be a natural opportunity and project that the tunnel can assist.

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab)—There is a strange contrast between his refusal to consider transport integration in a national context and his apparent desire to consider it in an international context.

The proposal for the present Channel tunnel, limited in scale as it is compared with the previous one, does offer an energy efficiency policy which could lead to further savings across Europe from this context.

Why does he make this transport development, if it is of considerable public advantage, dependent upon private profit? Lastly, will he lay before the House a Green Paper in order that we can debate the many implications of this proposal?

Mr Philip Whitehead (Derby, North, Lab)—Would he confirm that nothing he has so far seen in the various studies is seriously contradicting the estimates for costs put forward by British Rail and the SNCf at 1978 prices?

Mr Fowler—The Opposition reports that have come to me has contradicted the impression that the British Rail scheme under their assessments could be viable.

We will look at all the schemes. I am going to ask Sir Alec Cairns to widen his remit so that he can look at all the schemes put to me.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Tower Hamlets, Lab)—Can he give the names of any sporting organisations who

have encouraged the Government in this approach?

Mr Hurd—A number of sporting organisations, from our coopers, whose eyes are still set on Moscow nevertheless are increasingly concerned about "Name that game".

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, told MPs.

Mr Tom Dorey (West Lothian, Lab) had asked for a statement on the miles year ago. In Geneva, the Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office on possible alternative post-Olympic Games.

Mr Douglas Hurd—Representatives of 12 countries met in Geneva on 17 and 18 to discuss the possibility of arranging competitions of high quality, primarily for athletes who stayed away from the Moscow Olympics. Useful progress was made in identifying possible sites for alternative events which might be held in late August or early September.

The participants in the meeting will now negotiate further contacts with other governments and with national and international sporting bodies to develop these ideas.

I chaired the first day's proceedings and Mr Cutler, President of the Commonwealth Council, the second.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Tower Hamlets, Lab)—

Is there a strong political element in this project whose purpose is to do us closely with the European Community. Will he deny pressure from interests in the Community to approve this urgently?

Mr Fowler—I am under no particular pressure. There has been a growth of traffic across the Channel and there is likely to be future growth. The Channel tunnel would provide the details are right and there is the right scheme to be the scheme to meet this public demand.

Mr Philip Whitehead (Derby, North, Lab)—Would he confirm that nothing he has so far seen in the various studies is seriously contradicting the estimates for costs put forward by British Rail and the SNCf at 1978 prices?

Mr Fowler—The Opposition reports that have come to me has contradicted the impression that the British Rail scheme under their assessments could be viable.

We will look at all the schemes. I am going to ask Sir Alec Cairns to widen his remit so that he can look at all the schemes put to me.

Mr John Wells (Maidstone, C)—

Newspaper article confused two committees: clerk promoted

In a statement on press allegations that a Select Committee clerk had been transferred and demoted because of Ministry of Defence pressure, The Speaker (Mr George Thomas) said the Clerk of the House had assured him that there had been no such pressure. The clerk in question, Mr Cooper, had been promoted to the rank of senior clerk.

The Speaker said—The allocation of duty to particular clerks is determined by the Clerk of the House and no one else.

The article in the Guardian confuses two different bodies—the Defence Sub-committee of the Expenditure Committee, which became defunct in April 1979, and the Select Committee on Defence, which was nominated for the following November. Some of the matters in the article relate to the sub-committee, and some to the select committee.

Mr David Wiliams (Walsall, North, Lab) who first raised the matter on Tuesday night, arising from his post as a Committee member, has looked into it. Can we take it so far as to say that the Clerk of the House is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newman, North-West, Lab)—When the minister looks at this again, will again be at the position of top paid civil servants and permanent secretaries in Whitehall who use chauffeur-driven cars to take them to meetings and so on? Charing Cross stations where buses and taxis stop right outside the doors of their offices.

Mr Channon—When I discussed the matter with some of the younger members of the Civil Service, they said that permanent secretaries should bicycle, on the grounds that there would then be no promotion for them. (Laughter.)

I have been given complete assurances by the Clerk of the House that there was no pressure and the House should accept that statement.

When Mr Steen was talking about this, did not know it had Mr Lewis in mind as my companion. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr Channon—I am obliged to Mr Lewis.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face another by-election in Southend. (Laughter.) I am sure that all those who can bicycle—and that does not include me—should do so to make them fitter and better equipped for the tasks of the day.

Mr Channon—I am not anxious to do that because the Government is not anxious to face

Combining away

A. Screech
£1.35)

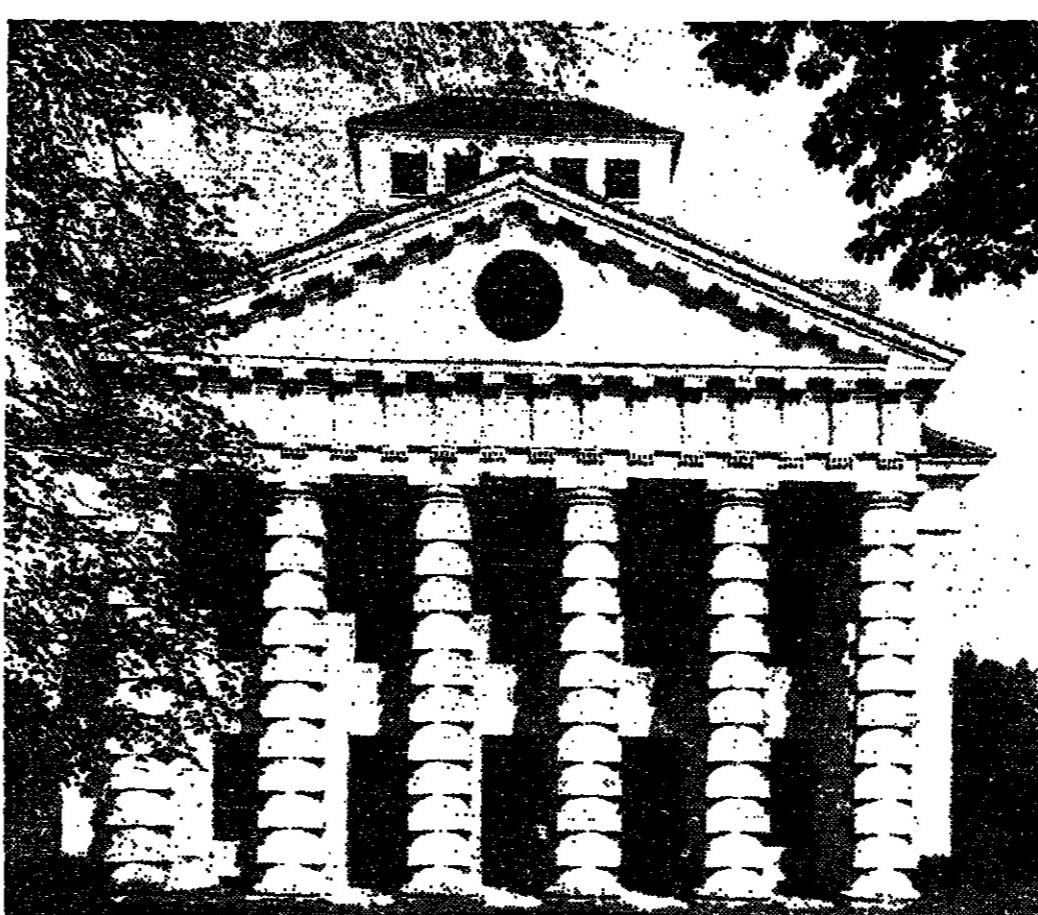
ace he was first ed by the French , and Hugo credited the artistic discovery ally. Maistre François monk, doctor, humorist has been part common humour, the of our laughter, or not you have read *Horrible Life* (1534), *terrible Deeds and Acts ou will doubtless review très illustrés, at deux très précieux* - the undergraduate taguel first came to did not like his Cor papa, lean upon the Notre Dame and piss assembled populae h bells for his horse's or even bandy dog I took care with from the carbonne intray, he proceeded eminent degree of o the great scholastic Saint Victor, and suited the magnificent atlogue of volumes, found (among such *The Cardinal's Bat ste Petandi On the Practise of Playing id The Kettle of Mag* the following thesis: *Post Subtil Question: a Chimera. Bombinat Vacuum, can be on Second In*

brings us to Professor book. Here is a most nd extensive study, acclaimed aim is "to elais more accessible der public, without readers in a mass of annotations". The some quarter of a ods (excluding footnotes) has no illustrations al bibliography. (no

mension say, of the work of John Cowper Powys, Northrop Frye, or Jean-Louis Barrault); and its price is the approximate equivalent of fifteen Penguin Rabelais plus a good bottle of Chalon rouge. Professor Screech's method is to proceed chronologically through Rabelais's four main books, omitting nearly all biographical detail or narrative summary, and concentrating almost exclusively on the minutiæ of the political, philosophical, and especially bibliographical background. The deadening, virtually, humourous effect is difficult to characterize fairly. The incident of the bells takes 11 pages to elucidate. For Rabelais's "linguistic comedy" in the *Quare Livre*, the reader is advised to consult Aristotle's *On Interpretation*, then, "if his Latin is good enough", to read the commentaries of Ammonius Hermias, and Aquinas, and follow this up "with those of two Renaissance scholars, Rosario and Nifo". A little later drawing power for breath, he remarks that "it would be a mistake to try to turn Rabelais into a neo-Cartesian Hesychast monk extremist". Now, in the former case I submit he is bombing; and in the latter that he is nourishing Second Intentions; and in as much as these tiny examples are typical of the entire volume, that it is gravely in danger of becoming Chimera.

This is in fact intended as a polemic against Professor Screech. He is acknowledged as the leading Rabelaisian (so to speak) in England. He has completed the formidable task of editing two of Rabelais's major works (*Gargantua* and the *Tiers Livre*) in the authoritative *Textes Littéraires Français*, published by Droz of Geneva. He has written a most admirable little book *The Rabelaisian Marriage* (1958), which introduced entirely new notions of

Richard Holmes



The house of the Director of the saltworks, by Ledoux

The ambivalent Utopia

The Architecture of the French Enlightenment

By Allan Graham

(Thames and Hudson, £25)

Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (1735-1805) designed a remarkable variety of buildings and projects from town houses for the rich to a monopoly State salt works and the Barrière d'Enfer on the southern edge of Paris, perhaps more familiar as the setting for the third act of Puccini's *La Bohème*. Ledoux is much the most original and, outside France, best known of the architects in Allan Graham's handsome and scholarly new book, but even he could hardly be described as a household word.

So little of his work survives. Only six of more than 50 tax-collecting *bâtières*, described with some justice by Mr Graham as an accomplishment whose diversity may be compared with the City churches of Christopher Wren, are still standing. The paradox by which they combined great artistic freedom with the received power of ordered stone was recognized from the start: the Revolution destroyed them as images of the *ancien régime*; the Second Empire because, in the flattening and pushy world of the 1860s, they were simply in the way. (Poignantly, it was possible then, to photograph them before demolition.)

His arguments are forever plausible, never quite sounding ridiculous, never quite taking everything into account when more information might encourage a less clear-cut solution. For Booker is a representative of the populist philosophers who rose during the seventies to give easy explanations of complicated matters. As an example of the latter he might have chosen Christopher Booker, the first editor of *Private Eye*, that scurrilous organ run by young fogeys who was elevated to the col

umnates the arc of the sun across the sky yet, as Mr Graham reminds us, the salt trade was grim: the tax was universal and heavy, and illicit distillation could be punished by death. State security was the first requirement in the ideal kingdom of the gabelle.

We respond to Ledoux's unique originality, and even to his monopolistic projections of his contemporaries, Soufflot, whose huge spherical cénacle to the memory of Isaac Newton has become a comparatively familiar image in recent years—because it is easy to tire of beautiful French manners and perfect taste: it is hard, for example, for the layman to respond with much enthusiasm to the river frontage of Antoine's Hôtel des Monnaies (1768-75), facing the Louvre, or to recognize clearly all the refinements of taste and change indicated.

"Enlightenment" is taken to mean not merely the age of Diderot, Rousseau and Voltaire—who, indeed, scarcely occur in the book at all since, as Mr Graham points out, *philosophes* were generally writing, editing or hiding, and rarely possessed the resources to commission buildings on any scale—but also, and chiefly, the years from the ascendancy of Pompadour and her brother Marigny, in the 1740s and 50s, to the Revolution itself. It is defined, broadly, as an age of superlative professionalism, founded on the official state training system in Paris and Rome, and responding with increasing individualism to the rediscovery of the Ancient World and to the huge, slow but irresistible changes in contemporary social, economic and intellectual life.

Freemasonry mulched the heavy soil of French society just beneath the surface, facilitating the spread of egalitarianism which, in the democratization of theatre seating, it appears frivolous today, was also responsible for improving conditions by revolutionary design for salt works, canals and bridges of eighteenth-century France were the finest in Europe.

French classicism prevailed,

but Mr Graham divides it into

that which derived continuously

from the age of Louis XIV

and the Renaissance—Gabriel's

Place de la Concorde, Petit

Trianon and Ecole Militaire—and that which evidently reflected the enlightenment of the age: the monumental church of St Geneviève, Jacques-Germain Soufflot's synthesis of Gothic and Greek, progressively neutered since becoming the Panthéon in 1797; Victor Louis's glorious Grand-Théâtre in Bordeaux; and, most highly regarded next to St Geneviève in the Paris of the time, the Ecole de Chirurgie by Jacques Gondoin.

Gondoin designed his anatomy theatre after the Panthéon in Rome; a court lay in front of it, and between the court and the street a screen of columns with rooms above

Freemasonry columns were the

greatest joy of the age, for

nothing conveyed both a caustic magnificence and theo

rical access at one and the same time so well. The director of Ledoux's salt-works got them, but his are heavily handed, like a bristling monster of the state, and the windows behind them are dark. Utopia was ambi valent.

Michael Ratcliffe

Fiction

Six Moral Tales

By Eric Rohmer (Lorimer Publishing, £4.95)

A Gentle Occupation

By Dirk Bogarde (Chatto & Windus, £5.95)

The Tree House Confessions

By James McConkey (Heinemann, £5.95)

Quick guide

The Illustrated Family Hymn Book, edited by Tony Jasper (Macdonald & Jane's, £5.95).

What a pleasure not to have to go hunting through hymns and M. Songs of Various Degrees of Praise and Collections of Modern Hymns to find our favourites—here they are, safely gathered in, with words and music clearly set out, and easily followed, from the old Italian Masters, Blake and Doré to Purvis de Charavine, Paul Nash, and the religious equivalent of the top of a chocolate box. It is easier to admire and love the old hymns, which have sound theological concepts as well as good tunes. What can be gained from "Day by Day" from *Godspell*, "They'll Know We are Christians by Our Love" and the West Indian "Kum Ba Yah" with their simple, repetitious words and music, offering us not bread, but pre-digested pap? "God of Concrete, God of Steel/God of Piston, God of Wheel" will never be a hit like "Onward, Christian Soldiers".

The Revolving Garden, by Rose Blight, illustrated by Michael Folkes (Private Eye, André Deutsch £1.50).

From her first week in the Eye, two things were clear about "Rose Blight": not only did she know her Schizostylis Viscountess Byng from her *Canas Red King Humbert*, but she was a lady with firm views about everything else, which she expressed with great asperity through a commanding use of the English tongue; it was months before she blew her cover and turned into Germaine Greer. Now gathered into a baddy bound but well printed and deliciously illustrated paperback, *The Revolving Garden* not only expounds the secret art of malevolent gardening but reads like a manual on metropolitan self-defence written by Timon of Athens. Elegant and extremely funny.

and self-obsessed. The celebrated morality is a morbidly finicky justification of trivial whims. M. Rohmer states: "In my moral tales, there is no moral message. These people—my characters—determine their own way." It is tempting to believe, on this evidence, that the French conduct their lives as they do their vehicles in the moral certainty of *priorité à moi*.

Dirk Bogarde's publishers somewhat anxiously point out that he does not sit in judgement upon characters or events. This is accurate, but Mr. Bogarde's mastery of moral ironies leaves the reader in no doubt about his genuine decency and compassion. *A Gentle Occupation* is set on an Indonesian island where British troops are cleaning up after the savage Japanese occupation, while the mixed local population tries to recover. Variously motivated terrorists are waging a cruel campaign against restored colonial rule.

Mr. Bogarde achieves a marvellous balance, in which the experience of one character is reflected (sometimes distorted) in that of another. Events which are radically different cause delight or anguish and confusion in the lives of people thrown together in circumstances that most (but not all) of the characters would have been eager to escape. With considerable skill, Mr. Bogarde presents the sapient and pitiless sutor Miss Forte with her lonely bully of a General; the uncertainties of Cooke (a British officer) and Emma (an understandably cautious Eurasian; the bland homosexual adventuring of Major Nettles—who proves to be loyal, efficient and self-aware; the rough-and-ready friendship of a plain nurse and an inhibited martinet. Most important is the moral, sensitive and moving relationship between Pullen and Clair, the Dutch mother whose husband is called back from the living death of a prison camp. All Mr. Bogarde's characters are victims of ordinary passions, commonplace prejudice, normal pride. In wartime.

The dialogues is excellent and destroy the western paradise of crowing Chauntecleer and sends his minion Cockatrice the one-eyed, supported by a monstrous regimen of black Basilisks, to perform the coup. There follow breath-taking combats, heart-breaking love scenes, and head-shaking philosophizing (mostly hen-pecked), with a cast of thousands—including a squad of barnacles each called Scarce; and a Weasel and Mafia tendencies. Mr. Wangerin, Jr.

a children's author from Oregon, had great success with this adult fantasy in America; though readers nurtured on *Watership Down* rather than *J. Livingstone Seagull* may find his style a slightly uncomfortable mix of the Biblical and the Whimsical. There is also a marvellous antithesis, a mournful mongrel called Mando Cani Dog (Brooklyn Jewish antecedents, I should guess), whose noble nose may class as the Full Supporting Feature.

Ruling class

Nellie

Letters from Africa

By Elspeth Huxley (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.95)

One winter day in the heyday

of the British Empire the Hon

orable Nellie Grant, daughter

of Lord Richard de Aquila

Grosvenor and niece to the first

Duke of Westminster, set off

with her charming but ineffect

ual husband Jos to start a new

life in Kenya. Fifty years later

she came home to Europe again

an octogenarian widow, vir

tually penniless and bringing

with her in three old wooden

boxes all her worldly posses

sions.

Almost everything she had

done in Africa had, in one

sense or another, failed.

The colonial idea had disintegrated

around her, and the very values

that sustained her were di

credited. Yet so merry, inquisi

tive and endlessly enterprisi

ng was her nature that seen

from a distance, from beyond the

frontiers of that lost empire,

her life on the farmlands of

Thika and Njoro seems nothing

less than a triumph.

Nellie tells the story blow by

blow, from the first offer of a

farm from a man in an Old

Etonian tie in the bar of the

Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, in 1912

to the handing over of the last hold

ings (sale price, £1,000) to

faithful Kikuyu retainers in

1964. Half the book consists of

Nellie's own letters to her

daughter Elspeth Huxley, the

other half of Mrs Huxley's lov

ing but by no means sentimental memoir of her mother.

The fascination of the book lies

in its brilliant immediacy. Here

are the attitudes of colonial life

as they happened, day by day,

horse-sickness to Flower Show,

female polo to Mau Mau mur

der, illuminated always by the

impractical notions of the irrepressible Mrs Grant.

She was a witty and highly

original woman and she also evi

ently possessed the streak of

the implacable that built the

empire and made the English

ruling classes what they used to

be.

be. Soft-hearted about animals; open-minded about human relationships, she was nevertheless an imperious driving force. She had to be. Even before his death in 1947 Jos seems generally to have been away from home, embarking upon one or another unsuccessful business enterprise.

There was nothing she would not try. She bred rabbits, hens, cattle, pigs, sheep and Colorado beetles. She grew almonds, maize, mushrooms and pyrethrum, from which insecticide is made. She canned vegetables. She spun wool. At 73 she wildly contracted to supply an Indian grocer in Mombasa with 100 lb of cauliflower and 50 lb of Brussels sprouts a day—all very exciting, am sowing seeds madly, and making plans. Nothing prospered for long (the grocer's first cheque bounced) but though her letters are full of disasters petty or appalling, her spirits remained dazzlingly high.

High-spirited, of course, was the hallmark of colonial Kenya, and Nellie faithfully reflects the mingled vivacity, vulgarity, and courage of its European society. If the very presence of such a community in black Africa seems distasteful in the 1980s, to Nellie and her friends it was part of empire's natural order. Her letters never lost their fizz, but they perceptibly faded as independence approached, as one by one her white neighbours packed their trophies, sold their beloved farms and sailed away. Nellie herself retired to Portugal, where she experimented with puppyry, fish-smoking, strawberry-growing, Portuguese literary translation, calligraphy, and the preserving of dried flowers with silica gel, before dying at last, 92 years old and game to the end, on her little quinta among the orange trees.

She said once that the only mothers worth writing about were Queen Victoria's or Cleopatra's; but if she could read this flawless filial portrait, so affectionate but so frank, so full of fun but so poignant, too, she might make an exception for herself.

Jan Morris

Are you that Dante...?

Dante's The Divine Comedy

Chart new campaign with old warrior

Seely winds swept across yesterday morning in contrary fashion to be returning on yet another flat. During the recent it spirit of optimism as this item of the every trainer's geese we swans has seemed to have come to a standstill. However, the best bet could be that everyone under-year-old gelding, Lochnanza, who runs in the Northern Handicap.

Lochnanza is one of 13 horses trained by Joe Carr on the Hambleton Hills above Thirsk. The year 1979 was the only year in which the gelding has failed to win in six seasons of racing on the flat. And he will be trying for his 18th success in the Jockey Club rules today. Lochnanza was not too well handicapped last season, but just recently he has shown that he has lost none of his

staying power.

The racing calendar, like a wall for no man, continues to tick away. First up are the Salford Stakes in the same afternoon. The following Easter with its racing and importances at Kempton and then, after a quiet time, the season gets under

way with the running of the Craven meeting our way to this time in the new year-olds and the six three-year-olds in the Criterium Stakes and a Stakes in the Epsom spring Whitbread Gold Cup over Park. Both the by winners, Shirley Roy, made their first of the year, on Tuesday, in the Stakes Trial. The 1,000 mers are on Tuesday, Saturday, May 3.

Then there's the spring meetings at Sandown, Goodwood, as the Darcys and Oaks to follow. In the meantime, on Wednesday, June 1, Ascot a fortnight

Crack-down on foul riding

The Jockey Club have ordered local stewards to deal more severely with jockeys found guilty of dangerous riding, carelessness or improper riding. Stewards today, guilty jockeys face sentences of suspension for up to 10 days, instead of seven. Rule 153 has been amended to cover the longer suspensions.

The Jockey Club stewards have told local stewards that a caution, or severe caution, is an appropriate penalty for foul riding. They say that a period of suspension or on-the-spot fine is the correct punishment.

This latest Jockey Club hard line is a sequel to last week's Cheltenham Festival meeting when local stewards had seven resulting in fines, cautions and the reporting of two jockeys to the

old zest. On this course in February, ridden by the trainer's daughter Yvonne, Lochnanza started on gamely to beat Headover, the course record holder. And again on this course earlier this month he was only just caught close home by the much improved Norton Cavalier.

Wesley, Greatham House, and Rowlandson are all four-year-olds who are going to win good races later this season. So too is Hobbs' Great Nephew colt, Greats. But horses that are fit from hurdling are an option factor in this mile and a half handicap. Lochnanza may have the most to fear from Grey Mountain and Chandhene Greats is also said to be well forward in condition.

Rowlandson's handler, Guy Harwood can win the opening French Gate Maiden Stakes with him. The Sussex trainer must have gnashed his teeth with rage on seeing that his well fancied

Hall is just preferred to Willowbrook Flyer and Earmark.

Crown Witness doubt

William Hastings-Bass, the Newmarket trainer, says that Crown Witness is unlikely to run in Saturday's Lincoln Handicap at Doncaster.

The Jockey Club drive to clean up riding started with instructions to local stewards to be more vigilant with the current National Hunt season, starting later this year.

Now flat jockeys come under extra scrutiny with Doncaster stewards being extra vigilant this week.

Officials are obviously alert to

the fact that with much racing shown on television, the sport's image suffers considerably every time millions of viewers see horses whipped without apparent mercy from their riders. Video tape replays in slow motion make the impact even worse.

STATE OF GOING (Official) and TOWNSHIP (Heavy)

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All representations made by Mrs. Laurence Abbey, Miss Blom.

Devon and Exeter programme

2.15 KENT HURDLE (Div 1: 4yo novices: £464: 2m 1f)

1-2 003132 Charlie Flower, H. Utton, 11-3 ... J. French ...
00641 Vito E. Harden, 11-3 ... J. J. Burke ...
01841 Commander Christy, H. O'Neill, 10-7 ... S. Keighan ...
00000 Penny, Mrs. N. Turner, 10-7 ... N. Brown ...
00000 P. V. Tuck, 10-7 ... A. Parker ...
00000 Latish Hill Flyer, M. E. Prager, 10-7 ... P. Harry ...
00000 Patrick's Flyer, D. H. Jones, 10-7 ... Mr. N. Babu ...
00000 D. Barnes, 10-7 ... G. Land ...
00000 Rheinstadt, J. Gid, 10-7 ... G. Davies ...
00000 Steel Trade, J. Bradley, 10-7 ... S. May ...
40000 Wayward Cottage, J. Horne, 10-7 ...
7-1 Gladwyn, 7-2 Stark Off, 10-2 Charlie Bisper, 10-2 Scamper, Dias Lass, 10-2 ...
7-1 Peniston, 10-2 Pendrous, 10-2 Charlie Bisper, 10-2 others.

2.45 TOTE HURDLE (Handicap: 11-948: 2fim)

1-1 004612 Calimano, L. Kenward, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. N. Rees ...
1-2 104000 Successor, M. Furlong, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-3 104001 Kingfisher, J. G. Williams, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-4 010300 Princess Arcade, J. G. Williams, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-5 012140 Pippin, J. G. Williams, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-6 012141 Pippin, J. G. Williams, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-7 012142 Pippin, J. G. Williams, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-8 012143 Pippin, J. G. Williams, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-9 012144 Pippin, J. G. Williams, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-10 002212 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-11 002213 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-12 002214 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-13 002215 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-14 002216 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-15 002217 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-16 002218 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-17 002219 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-18 002220 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-19 002221 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-20 002222 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-21 002223 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-22 002224 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-23 002225 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-24 002226 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-25 002227 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-26 002228 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-27 002229 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-28 002230 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-29 002231 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-30 002232 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-31 002233 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-32 002234 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-33 002235 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-34 002236 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-35 002237 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-36 002238 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-37 002239 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-38 002240 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-39 002241 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-40 002242 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-41 002243 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-42 002244 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-43 002245 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-44 002246 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-45 002247 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-46 002248 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-47 002249 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-48 002250 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-49 002251 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-50 002252 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-51 002253 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-52 002254 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-53 002255 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-54 002256 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-55 002257 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-56 002258 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-57 002259 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-58 002260 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-59 002261 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-60 002262 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-61 002263 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-62 002264 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-63 002265 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-64 002266 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-65 002267 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-66 002268 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-67 002269 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-68 002270 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-69 002271 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-70 002272 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-71 002273 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-72 002274 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-73 002275 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-74 002276 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-75 002277 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-76 002278 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-77 002279 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-78 002280 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-79 002281 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-80 002282 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-81 002283 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-82 002284 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-83 002285 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-84 002286 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-85 002287 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-86 002288 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-87 002289 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-88 002290 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-89 002291 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-90 002292 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-91 002293 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-92 002294 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-93 002295 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-94 002296 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-95 002297 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-96 002298 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-97 002299 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-98 002300 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-99 002301 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-100 002302 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-101 002303 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-102 002304 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-103 002305 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-104 002306 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-105 002307 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-106 002308 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-107 002309 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-108 002310 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-109 002311 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-110 002312 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-111 002313 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-112 002314 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-113 002315 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-114 002316 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-115 002317 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-116 002318 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-117 002319 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-118 002320 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-119 002321 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-120 002322 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-121 002323 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-122 002324 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-123 002325 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-124 002326 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-125 002327 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-126 002328 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-127 002329 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-128 002330 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-129 002331 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-130 002332 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-131 002333 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-132 002334 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-133 002335 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-134 002336 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-135 002337 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-136 002338 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-137 002339 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-138 002340 Kingfisher, D. Marks, 11-1-10-1 ... Mrs. R. White ...
1-139 002341 Kingfisher

Hastings Festival, where there is no business like show business and those little girls are tap-dancing to win

A generously rouged little girl, with heavy lipstick and kohl-rimmed eyes stood waiting her turn to go on stage. Her mother, in cerise velvet track suit and high-heeled black shoes, hovered around her, plucking at her white lace pantaloons, smoothing down the pink satin dress with ruches like the scalloped folds of Victorian curtains. A bell rang in the auditorium, a cassette creaked our a piano sonata, and Vanessa Slacke tripped out into the footlights, her face as set and expressionless as the wooden doll she was to represent.

March in Hastings is festival time. While early trippers stroll along the promenade in the pale spring sunshine, or crouch in the fish and chip shops sheltering from the rain, 3,592 entrants display their talents on the stage of the White Rock Pavilion in acts that last on average two-and-a-half minutes, and range from tap for the under-fives (Dancing—Babes) to solos for the over-seventies (Singing—Veterans). There is Good Conversation, Choral speaking in French, and Singing—Mozart Arias.

The Hastings Music Festival, which started in 1908 with seven days of competitive amateur acts, now runs for four months, entries much-sought-after trophies and certificates and draws competitors from the whole of England. Unlike many of the 230 or so similar amateur festivals up and down the country, it even draws audiences. The elderly residents of the hotels along the front pack the stalls night after night on their season tickets to see 38 little girls fluttering about as would-be Eleonora Duse, or bear 19 under-12 year-olds squeal out "Linden Lee" one after the other on their recorders.

Vanessa Slacke is 10, a sturdy veteran of festival performances, not as nervous as her anxious mother, who won a gold on the same stage in her time, and now, having given up cabaret and show work herself, runs a drama school, Hastings Arts. As Vanessa twirled and twirled impeccably out at the audience from behind her mask of make-up, Mrs Slacke stood in the wings, mouthing "stretch" and "smile". Unperturbed, Vanessa stretched and smiled.

Twelve minutes and five performances later—Miss Piggy, Worzel Gummidge and Mogwai all having given fine performances—28 ten-year-old girls lined up together on stage. From the centre of the darkened stalls the adjudicator, Mrs Bridget Espinosa, after consultation with her clerk who had recorded her comments during each performance—and her timekeeper, read out the scores, from the bottom up.

"Your work was quite neat and you have a carrying facial expression," she told a Wee Willie Winkie with ringlets. "Take care not to let expression be falsely painted on," she cautioned a bear in a pinafore. The children bobbed. Vanessa, one year a winner with 88 points, reached 85 enough to earn her third place behind Lucy Bishaw from Copenhagen, 86 ("You're fair is not very neat, dear"), and Kim Waldis, 87, a leggy Mowgli in nylon fur.

In the stalls the old age pensioners stirred and muttered their disapproval, while in the dressing rooms, each allocated to a dancing school, a mild sort of mirth brewed among the mothers and teachers. It can't be the Phyllis Godfrey school again?

It was only midday and Kim Waldis was already twice a winner, having scooped first in the Valentine's Day dance-off in "The Sound of Music" and hoped to follow her mother on to the stage. Looked piqued.

Downstairs, rhythmic and percussion bands were just pounding to an end. Hastings Festival is almost unique in the wide variety of its classes—397 separate events—and by the very high quality of its music. The star turn of the month is the Concerto (concert standard), which entitles the winner to an audition with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and a winter engagement at the White Rock Pavilion.

Each day of the festival is allocated to a different age group; by starting at 9.30 and ending just over 12 hours later it is possible to cram in six different dancing classes—tap, character, ballet, Greek, national and modern. It is a punishing day for the adjudicators, lured to judge the festivals by the money (£42 a day and as good expenses as the place can provide), and the hope of doing a little talking and getting on the road. At Mrs Espinosa's, who has her own dancing studio in London, put it: "It's a way of auditioning the whole of England without moving."

It was Mrs Espinosa who pointed out that the standard was much higher in the North, and the performers more exuberant", and that adjudicating was a lonely and demanding task: that day alone she was judging 178 entries. For the children too, the day is interminable, particularly if they enter for every class and need to change costume, shoes, make-up and hair for each act.

For many of them there is a good deal at stake. To enter Hastings festival is, for the pupils of the ballet schools along the south coast, a year-long commitment, demanding at least one class and one private lesson a week, and a lesson a

day as the festival looms. To fail, to be told that your feet are terrible or your arabesques poorly controlled, is to forfeit the praise of teachers who need their firsts and their certificates to ensure a new generation of pupils.

"I hate these things," said Mrs Godfrey of the Phyllis Godfrey School of Dancing, supervising the change of costume in the stuffy dressing rooms, "but you can't run a dancing school around these parts without putting in for it."

At 80p for a half-hour private lesson, and £18 for a new pair

of tap shoes, the festivals are not cheap. This year Vanessa entered all six classes; not all her costumes cost the £20 Mrs Slacke paid for the wooden doll outfit, tutus, tights, satin ballet shoes and national costume all piled up. "Mothers don't mind the costs," said Mrs Godfrey firmly. Mrs Slacke said she was lucky if the outfit lasted a season.

After lunch, in a fish-and-chip shop along the front, filled with little girls in make-up, giving them a look of wizened old ladies, the show went on. By 3.50 Kim Waldis was again a winner, and dis-

content was growing in the wings. Mrs Espinosa likened her to a cat, and praised her exceedingly long legs, short back and the "honest, not aping, nature of her work". The other teachers spoke of favouritism.

"It's like racing," said Mrs Espinosa, "you develop a sort of instinct about what is good. I suppose everyone has a bit of bias. Mine is superficial veneer."

The musical festivals are now over a century old. They were started by a music teacher in Westmorland, called Mary Wakefield, who wanted to extend the spirit of the 1870 education act by providing occasions on which the newly educated working classes could compete against one another in front of the friendly criticism of professionals. The movement has grown to such a point that the festivals are now inundated by candidates over 2,000,000 this year—but the philosophy, education and a chance at "stage work", remain the same.

As do the organisers: the British Federation of Musical Festivals' secretary, Miss Eileen Cross, said that almost everyone involved with them is a volunteer. In the basement of the White Rock Pavilion a roomful of white-haired ladies were sifting through the results, preparing certificates, selling season tickers. The Hastings Festival secretary, Mr Douglas Urquhart, a retired army serviceman, who took on and defeated the reigning south coast amateur dramatics society in 1961 festival said, looking around the room: "We're all in our seventies here."

By 9.40 that night the children were various shades of grey and some a little tearful. Kim Waldis, a speechless girl with enormous eyes who indicated through her mother that she had no intention of making a career of the stage, had come joint second in Greek dancing (chiffon dresses, gold wreaths, spring, sunshine, autumn leaves, thump, thump of bare feet on wooden stage), and first again in modern musical. It was a triumphant day for her, but not so sweet for Mrs Wegewein, who runs a boarding school for dancers in Tonbridge Wells, who saw only one first among her pupils, or for Vanessa, second in modern musical.

For some of these girls, it was just another day before the next festival begins in another seaside resort with a better chance that practice and a different adjudicator might bring a first as a Dancing Bear, or Pan, or some mercurial spirit.

For others, it was the beginning of a new life. For the 10-year-olds, it was a chance to prove themselves, to gain confidence, to learn, to grow, to succeed.

Caroline Moorehead



Photograph by Harry Kerr

Cheap, plentiful, popular—and harmless

The Times Cook



Shona Crawford Poole

The editor of this newspaper, Mr William Rees-Mogg, his deputy Mr Louis Heren, the features editor Miss Margaret Allen, the chief political leader writer Mr Geoffrey Smith, and his father, who has nothing to do with The Times except me, share a taste which may surprise you.

To obtain feet of oxen ask the butcher for cow heel and he will produce a well boiled, scarcely recognizable clod of bone and gristle, and hew it into pieces on request. What these extremities add to the finished dish is a succulent gelatinous gravy so full of body that when cold a lump of it will almost bounce.

The question of what to serve with tripe is much debated. Almost everyone agrees that it should be potatoes, but whether they should be boiled, mashed, or creamed is a matter of choice.

Leftover tripe is seldom seen, but should it occur, it freezes perfectly, as does raw tripe and tripe which has simply been boiled.

Tripe à la mode de Caen is a dish cooked, ideally, in quantities that are by today's standards gargantuan. Classic recipes begin with the tripe of one or two and go on to include all four of the brute's feet. The tripe alone would weigh between 15 and 25 pounds.

Old recipes also make much of the need to lay substantial

and to seal the casserole with a layer of flour and water paste which will bake hard in the 10 hours required to transform the contents into a triumph of gastronomy.

But scale the recipe for a larger domestic casserole, use a couple of layers of kitchen foil to make sure the lid is really tight, and with a modern, thermostatically controlled oven, the fat and paste may safely be dispensed with.

A disadvantage of making a smaller quantity is that the amount of liquid needed is disproportionately large. Unless the cider is very dry, use no more than 1 litre (14 pints) and reduce the gravy by fast boiling at the end of the cooking time. Bleached tripe shrinks to about half its original size and weight when cooked in this way, so add double the amount specified in the recipe and cut it in larger than usual pieces.

Tripes à la mode de Caen Serves four to five

1 kg (2lb) raw, unbleached tripe

1 cow heel

225g (8oz) onions, chopped

225g (8oz) carrots, sliced

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

A handful of parsley, or parsley stalks

1 sprig of thyme

1 bay leaf

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

150 ml (2 pints) dry white wine (optional)

4 tablespoons calvados or brandy

Cut the tripe into 5 cm (2 inch) squares and the cow heel into large pieces.

Line a heavy casserole with the onions and carrots and lay the pieces of cow heel on top.

Add salt and pepper, then the tripe. Tie the herbs and cloves into a bouquet garni and bury them in the tripe. Add the cider and enough water to cover the tripe, the exact amount will depend on the shape of the casserole, and the calvados or brandy.

Put the tripper in a saucepan with 2 litres (3 pints) of water. Bring to the boil, skim, cover and simmer gently for two hours. Bone the tripper, chop up the soft bits, and reserve the stock.

Cut the tripe in to 5cm (2 inch) squares.

Put the tripper pieces in the bottom of a heavy casserole and lay the tripe on top. Add the sauerkraut, onion and celery. Tie the peppercorns, cloves, garlic, thyme and bay leaf into a bouquet garni and bury it in the casserole. Pour in

sufficient reserved stock to cover the contents.

Bring the casserole to the boil on top of the stove then seal it tightly with kitchen foil and the lid. Put it in a cool oven (150°C/300°F, gas mark 2) for 3 hours.

Just before serving, skim any fat from the gravy, adjust the seasoning to taste, and stir in the wine and calvados. Reheat and serve very hot.

Tripe with onions

Serves four to six

110g (4oz) smoked bacon, lean and fat, diced

500g (2lbs) onions, sliced

55g (2oz) flour

1.2 litres (2 pints) milk

900g (2lbs) cooked tripe

A handful of parsley, or parsley stalks

1 stick of celery, chopped

1 sprig thyme

1 small piece of lemon peel

1 bay leaf

Salt and freshly ground white or black pepper

2 tablespoons chopped parsley

Put the diced bacon in a heavy pan and cook it on a low heat until the fat begins to run. Add the onions and sweat them, covered, until they are transparent. Stir in the flour, milk and the tripe, the herbs and the thyme. Bring to the boil, stirring well. Gradually add the milk, bring slowly to the boil and stir until the sauce has thickened.

Add the tripe cut in 5 cm (2 inch) squares. Tie up the parsley, celery, thyme, lemon, pepper and bay leaf into a bouquet garni and add it to the tripe. Season the sauce to taste with salt and freshly ground pepper and gravy powder.

Turn the heat down, cover the pan and simmer on a very low heat for about 2 hours.

Just before serving sprinkle the dish with chopped parsley and serve it piping hot.

Footnote:

Tripe beer, as followers of the Daily Mirror's Fosdyke Saga must by now suspect is as yet only a figment of Bill Tidy's creative imagination.

WELL, JO'S AM I ACCEPTED AS A MEMBER, BUT I'M A DIRECTOR OF POCYKES THAT AUTOMATICALLY MAKES ME ELIGIBLE FOR...

BECKY, THEY DON'T LIKE WOMEN, THEY'LL GO TO ANY LENGTHS TO KEEP 'EM OUT.

ONLY IF YOU UNDERGO... ORDEAL BY TRIPE!

ORDEAL-BY- WHAT'S THAT? IT SOUNDS... HORRIBLE!

YOU MUST WALK NAKED THROUGH THE STREETS TO ALBERT LANE WHERE YOU'LL BE FELETED WITH TRIPE.

I'LL DO IT!

Appointments Vacant

Police Staff College, Bramshill, Hants.

TUTOR (£5,040-£8,630)

The Department of Academic Studies covers a wide range of social studies (including Government, Sociology, Psychology, Economics, Criminology and International Affairs), organised on particular themes against a wider study of police affairs.

This post involves taking part, as a tutor and syndicate director, in the general instructional work but emphasis is on the Management, Economics and Statistics field.

Candidates must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours (or equivalent or higher qualification) in Management, Economics and Statistics.

Home Office

COULD YOU RUN A FUND RAISING PROJECT?

Join our team of 80 Project Organisers working from home, leading a planned educational and fund-raising programme.

You must be able to carry conviction both as Head Teacher and children. Project Organisers may work with one or 50-70 schools simultaneously.

This involves organising events such as sponsored walks and swims, and is linked to the educational part of the programme, in which you will give illustrated talks on the problems of the elderly using materials provided by the Education Department of Help the Aged.

If you are between 22 and 35, self-motivated, a good organiser with initiative and confidence, with a desire to motivate children, who can get the details.

It's not always easy, but if you have energy, enthusiasm and a desire for job satisfaction, you could find it very rewarding.

A car is provided—or a car allowance if you prefer. A full driver's licence is essential. There is a three week induction training course.

We offer a good progressive salary linked to a bonus scheme, with excellent career prospects. There is also the fulfilment to be derived from bringing up the old and enjoyment to the young.

Project Organisers are needed in many parts of the country.

For further information and an interview, ring Carol Bayes 01437 0765 or Ian Corlett 0208 381156.

Alternatively, write giving a full personal history to The Personnel Dept., HELP THE AGED, 133 Oxford Street, London, W1A 4UB.

GENERAL VACANCIES

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

E. F. L. TEACHERS

Qualified with banking/business experience now. Qualified with experience July/Aug./Sept./Oct. 1980. Successful applicants will attend familiarisation course.

Write to own hand enclosures c.v. to: Mr. J. Hodder Lawrence, 10-12 Grosvenor St., London, W1.

Salary scale: £2,511-£2,511 per annum (under review).

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

SECRETARIAL

Glaxo Holdings Limited

Secretary — Pharmaceutical Marketing

c. £5,000

We are looking for a professionally minded secretary with sound training and experience to work for a Manager in the Group Marketing Division.

The work is varied, involving medical and marketing matters and an opportunity for you to use initiative and discretion in helping with the administration of a busy and interesting department.

You will most likely have been educated to GCE 'A' level and have good shorthand, typing and preferably audio-typing skills. Good communication being the central feature of the Department's objectives means that you will have a good command of the English language and an outgoing personality in order that you can become fully involved in the work.

Salary is inclusive of London Allowance and will be reviewed in July. There is a car park and a subsidised restaurant.

For an application form please write to: Miss Sheila Ross, Glaxo Holdings Limited, Graham Street, London N1 8JL, or telephone Miss L. Page on 01-255 3060, ext. 41.

SECRETARY

required with nursing experience for company medical specialist. Shorthand is helpful but not essential. Typing skill is essential. Considerable administrative work is involved, in particular in relation to company medical insurance scheme and repatriation of overseas staff for medical treatment etc.

Excellent salary and working conditions.

For further details and interview write or ring:

Mrs Veronica Nicholas, Personnel Officer,

Commonwealth Development Corporation,

33 Hill Street, W1. 01-629 8484.

SUPERB INTERIOR DESIGNERS W.I. P.A./SEC. REQUIRED

for Director of busy International Interior Design Company, W.1. Minimum 3 years' experience. Salary negotiable.

Phone 388 4755

SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT

(Ref. L.38)

Salary £4,311-£5,259 p.a., incl.

Our Assistant Director (Commercial Division) is looking for a cheerful and adaptable person to provide him with both administrative and secretarial support.

The successful applicant will be part of a team which services the Council and its committees and may be required to work in other parts of the Council and its Divisions where he would be able to learn a great deal about local government work.

Our Assistant Director needs someone with tact and reliability in dealing with confidential matters. Good typing ability is essential and the ability to type in shorthand and audio-typing is also required. Good organisational ability who can work on their own initiative and deal with people at all levels.

At present there are limited opportunities. Post applications are welcome from people regardless of disability, marital status, race or sex.

Application forms obtainable from: Personnel Officer, Directorate of Administration, Legal Services, London Borough of Lambeth, Town Hall, Brixton Hill, London SW9 1WU. Tel: 01-274 7722. Ext. 3339. Closing date 21st March 1980.

AUDIO SECRETARY

for small Lloyd's insurance brokers situated in West End (St. James'). Age 21+.

Present insurance experience and knowledge of French useful, but not essential. Salary up to £5,000 depending on age and experience.

Write:

Box 766 F, The Times.

sion

Raquin

Ratcliffe

threshing above the laurel and Thérèse, and Camille out of breath in the river on her's afternoon, the pass a year of torturability and waiting, driving that others, suggest they get married then, "no looking back". A moment arrives, like Thérèse kiss the neck made by the amulette; she spits her the fize. Camille's ares from the wall; in take it down, blackened cadaver the marriage bed, and lewd, Laurent room. Thérèse stays r. The cat comes in, aurent in a distinctly way. The night head, with Zola's melancholy it offers the plot farce with a ness approaching the "She needs to move up to get herselfised Madame Raquin tally as Laurent was t again, to make love to her." The valents are all here.

Reynolds

s ago, when Alan first play, For the Last 26, was Hampstead, one Sun paper critic said his spool was to have dale living in it. Now, and 10 plays later, still living in Liverpool along with the North knows how; but London has notice of the play that first play was in the South. Bleasdale the man, if not to a wider audience director Richard Burton and it made interesting 25 minutes' Arena last night. lots of excerpts of plays and the self, shaking off his ness, spoke very cut his work. His plays are comedies Liverpool humour is the most distinctive about them is that about work. Fat

Church

to make it encel- long to make it v long to make an Right, make an anger Corman's young are full of the wit of Roger Corman, of fast films to the erection. Director of Night-Call called his inaugural

MERRY REALLY TH SEEING... ARKLING"

Daily Tel, ellously Funny" BBC

VING COMEDY... lation & a Joy"

Guardian

ZOR SHARP - DY THRILLER"

Fin. Times

le, English & dotty"

Sunday Times

HER MICHAEL GOUGH

IVLIS CALVERT

FORE THE PARTY

IDNEY ACKLAND

MERSET MAUGHAM

TOM CONTE

Queen's Theatre

Box Office

01-734 1166

ORGAN IN LIFETIME

By Miss Hart

GEORGE KARLSON

Winner of 5 awards

Knockout! The Guardian

FSC

PICCADILLY THEATRE

Box Office 01-437 1506

Card 01-378 0566

even here it was hard to detect a leavening of irony in Simon Langton's direction or Philip Mackie's script, although Mona Washbourne's performance hinted there might indeed be irony around.

Yes, it is well done. I like the desolate, haunting score of Patrick Gower—real film music which supports the action and lifts it from one point to the next when camera alone is not enough—and I like David Myerough-Jones's Passage du Pont-Neuf, all acid cowls and leaden raynes, still more his reconstruction of the Paris Morgue, where pitiful corpses laid out on purgatorial slabs ended from the visiting public every kind of emotion from sexual excitement to nausea, giggling and grief.

The acting is fine. Kate Nelligan's Thérèse, released from an inhibited adolescence in episode one, sustained a warm-blooded austerity through episode two, and Brian Cox makes Laurent an average sensual man of some charm, not their fault but Zola's that neither of the chief characters transcends heavy breathing to become anything very positive and the rest are simply stupid. It might have been more rewarding to see Jonathan Powell producing a more adventurous choice of nineteenth-century subject—Footane's *Fifi Priest*, for example, or *Ehren Frome*, or the original *Sorceress de la Vieille Bohème*. The valents are all here.

Bornold for example was about a bus driver and Bleasdale had himself been a ticket collector. *Down the Dock Road* was about dockers based on Bleasdale's own experience as a security guard on Liverpool docks. This knowing about the work involved in his plays gives a very realistic background to his humour.

He had, we learned, no personal experience for *The Black Stuff*, his television comedy about a tarmac gang. But he said all his wife's uncles and cousins were in the business and Bleasdale was in it now as well. With the money he got from the play he set his in-laws up in the tarmac business with Bleasdale doing the clerical side.

At one time Bleasdale had the most famous voice on Merseyside. For four years he read his Franny Scully stories on Radio City and they were, surprisingly enough, the most popular programme on the radio. Bleasdale has also written ten Scully novels but he has given up the job as the storytelling radio disc-jockey. With all this success in the North Bleasdale does not seem worried about being ignored by London. But London perhaps should be a little worried about it.

Make and Break is brief: "Frontal nudity from the waist up, total nudity from behind, and no pubic hair. Oh, and I want the title somewhere in the script." Another director recalled: "Breast nudity possible here?" He replied: "Yes, Roger, indeed it is," and, thus put right with God, went on to inject some "profound social observation" about illegal lobotomies into the final product. Action, humour, sex there must be, but the "theme", it seems, is negotiable.

Exactly how negotiable was not made very clear in *Make and Break* and that Mr Frayn is willing to embrace a more dazzling stagecraft, and with his usual display of wit he now offers sharp, kaleidoscopic insights into feelings and even attempts an interior look at the moment of dying. It is an attempt that he makes quite by himself, and less confident director that Michael Blakemore might have been tempted instead to the scripted theatricality of those moments, perhaps arguing that nearly three hours of performance is too long. Instead he turns those

moments into tightly choreographed triumphs of acting, movement and stage design. It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a hotel in Frankfurt, in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

Although Mr Blakemore's casting has that sense of rightness that could lead his company into being mistaken for the characters they play, and they are given funny lines with abandon, Leonard Rossiter manages to earn his entrance with a performance that knocks the silted habits of his television success to pieces, and keeps him the centre of attention.

His Garrard is a businessman with a sense of competition so heightened that he cannot enter a doorway without clambering on a chair to discover who manufactured the door. He exists only as a salesman, questioning people cleverly, but almost unconsciously, about their innermost desires as if he

was shaking their hands. Even while seducing the adoring secretary, so wisely portrayed by Prunella Scales, he is sure to examine her shoe for its label, inquire about her arrangements with her lover and ask her for a lesson on Buddhism, never forgetting that his key to a breakthrough into the Eastern European market nestles in her handbag.

Bombs may shake the hotel, and they do, death may come calling, and it does, but while all his staff wonder what it is that motivates him, knowing that it is not money, or the love of work, he rolls relentlessly forward like a human juggernaut.

There are subtleties of performance scattered generously through the supporting roles, with James Grout exact as the long-suffering partner whose love for Garrard is as complete as his superior moral sense will allow, and Anthony Royle has the crushed bantam spirit of a one-world competitor.

Framed, evocatively by Michael Annals's set, which echoes the elegant mouldings of the Lyric Theatre itself to cover a series of the hotel's luxury, it is a production that finally and firmly should put the Lyric back on the maps of serious theatregoers. It is good that Mr Blakemore, a new resident director, has returned so strongly to a London theatre.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks at the business of building and trading. Opening as he means to go on—with three salesmen, a torrent of words and the displayed walls and doors falling open and forming new shapes for the benefit of three customers—he narrows the interest down to the entrance of John Garrard, a hyperactive, unstoppable salesman.

It is all set safely enough in a recognizable world. High in a suite given over to a display of movable British walls, he looks

Bernard Levin

Sunday, sorry Sunday

There is to be a General Election in Poland on Sunday, but I do not feel much inclined to do one of my satirico-psychological pieces about the swing against Gierek, whose vote is expected by all the experts to slump catastrophically, possibly going as low as 99.7 per cent, and the regrettable decision by the opposition not to contest the election at all, caused by the curious historical accident that it was abolished several decades ago. For truth to tell, not even the Good Soldier Schweik himself would be able to make jokes about Poland and the swininess with which it is governed.

Perhaps it is worth reminding ourselves of just how strange (and, in a way, heartening) it is that the member-states of the Soviet Empire, and indeed the Soviet Union herself, feel obliged to hold "elections" which nobody this side of the Iron Curtain can any longer pretend bear any relation whatsoever to anything that could be described as a choice. The people who live under such tyrannies are, after all, only made to think more forcefully and bitterly than usual of the fact that they and their country are enslaved; the outside world is likewise reminded (in so far as it cares, which I fear is not very far these days) of the reality of the world's last remaining imperialism; imperialism's servants and fellow-travellers in the free world find their task, if only mildly and momentarily, more difficult; no apparent gain at all is recorded when Brezhnev or Honecker, Thingumov or Whartsky, is declared the winner of one of these caucuses; so why do they bother to do it?

They do it, I can only think, because they know that it is wrong to govern without the consent of the governed, and therefore since they have no intention of ceasing to do so, feel obliged to brandish the dead symbol of consultation as the best they can do in the circumstances. A cruel fraud, no doubt; and yet it is surely also a testimony to the power and truth of freedom, that its most implacable foes must needs adopt its outward form because they cannot for very fear adopt its true essence.

Be that as it may, on Sunday Poland will stage (the right word, it occurs to me) a General Election, and those who have been appointed winners will duly be declared as such. I shall not spend much time on Election Night, analysing the composition of the new House, or scrutinizing the new "in-take" for signs of a change in policy. I shall instead drink a toast to those in Poland who



Customary applause for Polish leader Edward Gierek at the party congress last month. There is unlikely to be much of a swing against him in Sunday's elections.

were resisting tyranny last week, are resisting it this week, and will still be resisting it next week, and the week after, and every week until it falls—as fall it will, though it may take to the very last day but one before the Last Judgement.

For what the Soviet imperialists and their consuls in Poland itself have learned the hard way, these last three decades and more, is that the Poles have memories that will outlast time itself. They are no "Old men"; forget, yes, all shall be forgotten, but not in Poland. Poland, doubly martyred in 1939, then betrayed and martyred again in 1945, will nurse her hatred of the tyrants, and—more important, far more important—her determination to be free of them, until figs grow upon thorns and the moon turns to green cheese.

The story of the Polish Resistance is one of the most astonishing, and most uplifting, of the whole of the post-war world. Twice Poland has come close to rising in revolt as the Hungarians did; twice she has turned away from the path of inevitable destruction. Instead, she has fashioned, against the whole weight of Soviet imperialism, an instrument of opposition that depends upon the one commodity that in that land is inexhaustible: courage. "The Hungarians" began Eastern Europe's bitterest gallows-joke in 1956, "have behaved like Poles," a recognition even then that the Soviet rulers would replace Gierek and all his crew.

Much Polish *samizdat* is hardly even underground any longer: unofficial uncontrolled teaching, even at university level, is widespread: real theatre flourishes. Of course, Poland has not reached anything like dominion status, barely indeed that of crown colony, and of course the resisters live every moment of their lives in danger. But they are Poles, and they are always ready to behave like

Poland, which means, if necessary, taking up arms in a struggle which is bound to result in their defeat. That, we may say, is a definition of Polish courage, or even of Polish honour, to fight, if need be under a guarantee that they will lose.

Poland is in the position, as a country, of those prisoners in the Soviet concentration-camps who have discovered to their amazement that they are free. Their personal property taken from them, their liberty, their families, their possessions, their very hope. There is nothing more they can be deprived of, and he who is impregnably armoured against loss is a free man even though he is loaded with chains and surrounded by high walls. So it is with Poland: the Poles have nothing of value left to lose, and since they have never valued their lives as a pin's fee, they will lay down those lives for freedom if they are provoked just one inch too far. And if they die they will not die in vain, and they will certainly not die alone.

That is why Sunday's General Election in Poland, meaningless though it is, yet has a meaning beyond that which those who have ordered it would like it to be thought to have. The Poles have no choice over who is appointed to rule them, or in the policies determined for those rulers to rule with. But they have a choice of forgetting about freedom or remembering it, and they have chosen to remember it; for ever. I have no doubt that millions of Poles, as they go to cast their tragic and absurd "votes", will rededicate themselves to the freedom that has been stolen from them, and determine to resist the thieves, and reclaim their liberty, though the gates of hell shall come against them. In short, they will remember that they are Poles. The least we can do is to salute them in that remembrance, and wish them well.

© Times Newspapers, 1980.

Poles, which means, if necessary, taking up arms in a struggle which is bound to result in their defeat. That, we may say, is a definition of Polish courage, or even of Polish honour, to fight, if need be under a guarantee that they will lose.

Poland is in the position, as a country, of those prisoners in the Soviet concentration-camps who have discovered to their amazement that they are free. Their personal property taken from them, their liberty, their families, their possessions, their very hope. There is nothing more they can be deprived of, and he who is impregnably armoured against loss is a free man even though he is loaded with chains and surrounded by high walls. So it is with Poland: the Poles have nothing of value left to lose, and since they have never valued their lives as a pin's fee, they will lay down those lives for freedom if they are provoked just one inch too far. And if they die they will not die in vain, and they will certainly not die alone.

That is why Sunday's General Election in Poland, meaningless though it is, yet has a meaning beyond that which those who have ordered it would like it to be thought to have. The Poles have no choice over who is appointed to rule them, or in the policies determined for those rulers to rule with. But they have a choice of forgetting about freedom or remembering it, and they have chosen to remember it; for ever. I have no doubt that millions of Poles, as they go to cast their tragic and absurd "votes", will rededicate themselves to the freedom that has been stolen from them, and determine to resist the thieves, and reclaim their liberty, though the gates of hell shall come against them. In short, they will remember that they are Poles. The least we can do is to salute them in that remembrance, and wish them well.

© Times Newspapers, 1980.

The weekend newspaper revelations that the expenditure cuts to be announced in next week's Budget will include large reductions in social security and unemployment benefits are officially described in Whitehall as "speculation". There is, however, every reason to believe that their substance is largely accurate.

It does not need much imagination to foresee the political uproar that will break out when the whole truth is unveiled next Wednesday. The Government, it seems, will abolish or drastically diminish the earnings-related element of unemployment benefit. It will also drastically change the present system by which flat rate unemployment and sickness benefit is linked to the level of inflation. In future, these benefits are likely to be raised by a smaller proportion than would be necessary to compensate completely for the rise in inflation. Likewise with child benefit, it seems.

All this will, of course, be taken as confirmation that this really is the hardest-faced government since the war. Indeed, *The Guardian*, with the authentically fearful tones of the soft left, asks with trepidation: "Does the Government really seek a revolution?"

Those who suffer most

There is, of course, an obvious argument that it is unfair for the Government to cut back on unemployment benefit at a time when unemployment is steadily rising, and in view of the likelihood that it will continue to rise over the next two years. It will be said that this is particularly monstrous because the Government's own policy, involving such high interest rates, is contributing to the industrial recession and rising unemployment.

But consider the facts in the correct order. Everybody suffers from the present almost catastrophic inflation and those with the lowest incomes suffer most of all. Inflation happens because government overspends beyond its real resources, borrows too much and prints devalued money to pay for it. By common agreement, this cannot go on indefinitely. The

process must be reversed by lower government spending. This was what the government promised, but in face of resistance from the spending departments, it failed to cut expenditure enough first time. As a result, we now have a dangerously high interest rate, which not only hurts people with mortgages, but is doing profound damage to industry, investment and therefore employment.

The Chancellor's first priority in this Budget is therefore to create conditions in which interest rates can be brought down—though that task is going to be harder as a result of the trend in American interest rates. The spending cuts to be announced next week are directed precisely to this end, and there are strong logical grounds for arguing in present circumstances that it is sensible to prefer a policy directed to bringing unemployment down to one which may encourage unemployment by job-shunning. Its impact on the individual.

There is one contrary indication, as the medics might say. It is that the Government does have certain contractual obligations to those who have been paying contributions for earnings-related unemployment benefit. Whatever changes are made, they must not infringe these obligations and, until we hear to the contrary, we must assume that the Government will honour all its commitments in the spirit as well as in the letter.

On this assumption, the important question is whether the earnings-related and index-linked arrangements as they at present operate fulfil the pur-

pose for which they were introduced. It used to be argued that these arrangements would assist job mobility by providing the necessary financial support to enable those who had lost one job to find another that was suitable. In practice, it can be argued that they sometimes work the other way by providing the means for not taking another job if it is not quite what is wanted—particularly at a time when the margin between an income for working and for not working has been eroded.

That there are job vacancies which remain unfilled because they are in the "wrong" places seems clear. For example, a Cabinet minister who is emphatically not on the "hard" side of the Government told me recently that Fords of Dagenham actually spent more last year on advertising for job vacancies than on advertising new cars.

This Budget ought to be work-encouraging. Some of the cuts in social benefits will rightly encourage work both by providing a direct incentive to seek it for some who do not at present think it quite worth while to do so, while more importantly helping to promote industrial revival (and there will be jobs) through lower government spending and reduced interest rates. In the same way, if the Chancellor is serious about encouraging work and saving, he will prefer to continue his policy of reducing the direct tax burden, even if he has to add to the indirect (which could also help to reduce imports).

This, however, brings us to

Sex teaching and the rights of parents

Mr Butt's latest challenge February 26 in his role as self-appointed censor of sex education demands a reply. The Family Planning Association supports parents' rights to know how their children are taught, but we believe that any objection parents may have should be considered by the head teacher in the same way as an objection regarding any other subject.

The FPA has not promoted the book mentioned by Mr Butt in any special way and does not understand why he seems determined to publicize this book rather than the many others on the subject. The FPA's national policy is to run courses for social services, health and education professionals, rather than sending speakers into schools; how-

ever, some of our regional offices are still responding to the needs of schools where there are no suitably trained teachers for this purpose.

FPA courses discuss with participating professionals the need to counsel young people at all stages that sexual intercourse belongs in a loving and caring relationship when people are emotionally mature, but all of us must recognize that sexuality awakens early in the human body and acknowledge that pressures from the media and their content purifiers often encourage early sexual activity.

In this most sensitive area our experience shows that blanket dicta such as Mr Butt suggests are not effective, though we share his concern.

Many of these comments

apply to the letter from the chairman of the Responsible Society (March 5). About three years ago, our national executive committee meeting with the 10 Christian Unity, who making similar objections to our work. After that we were able to go to the Order in preparing the sex education course schoolchildren, while a that we disagreed with each other's approach.

We would be glad with the Responsible Society in the same way if they like to do some work just protesting at that who are trying to meet people's needs and be with their difficulties.

Barbara

The author is chairman of the Family Planning Association.

today includes Freddie on Home and Eric Carpenter on Jesus.

The idea for the series derived from Foucault's *Madness and Civilization*. There is a title, and another illustration on the cover where computer-generated Blaize portraits of the come and perspective you take a long overall them. It is aimed at those who feel guilty about it. If they do not know who said and all of us who explore the intellectual ranges of the past.

As the recession deepens and we all become less afford home, wild foreign holidays, or worse, it is we spend out more, is a great comfort that a and excellent treasury forgotten splendours of nature is about to be open to us.

Philip Ho

A treasure we can afford

for good old books by launching a new mass-market paperback series of World's Classics. It is descended from Oxford's old World's Classics, that grand series of squat little blue books with ribbon bookmarks that occupies a disproportionate amount of space in most of our bookshelves and most of our education.

"I remember the 1940s, how people would queue for a new World's Classic", the old bookseller says wistfully in Graham Greene's *The Human Factor*.

The recent film got the shape of the little book quite wrong, but then films of books tend to get most things wrong.

The paperback series has something to live up to. Its predecessor grew to 620 volumes of all kinds of literature

ture from Confucius to Thackeray, and Thomas à Kempis to Tolstoy. The paperback descendants will kick off with 40 titles this year ranging from familiar friends like Jane Austen to long-forgotten, romantic Gothic, and a new translation of the *Odyssey* in heightened rhetorical prose. Thereafter they will fall off the press at the rate of 30 a year until the crack of doom or the end of literature capable of being called classic, whichever comes first.

Mr David Attwooll, the managing editor of paperbacks at OUP, shortly to take over general hardbacks as well, explains this brave new leap into the literary past, at a time when most other publishers are retrenching hard: "There is a

simultaneously Oxford are launching another new paperback series called the *Past Masters*, edited by Keith Thomas, Reader in Modern History at Oxford. It is a list of short introductory books about great intellectual figures of the past, whose ideas still affect the way we think today. The first batch, published on

London Diary

Radley breathes again

Thursday evenings around the television in the various socials at Radley College will not be the same after tonight when the ten part BBC2 series about life in the school comes to an end.

Mr Dennis Silk, warden of Radley, will not be sorry when the strains of *Jerusalem*, the programme's signature tune, die down for the last time. "It's been a pretty traumatic experience," he says, "although I hope I would do it again."

Mr Silk has had to come to terms with stardom. He told me: "The other day I was filling in my car park when a bright looking commercial traveller got out of his Ford Capri and told me how much he enjoyed my programmes and that he and his wife had just taken out school fees insurance for their five-year-old child on the strength of them."

Since the series started the number of inquiries for prospectuses at Radley has more than tripled. Other public schools report a doubling of inquiries.

Mr Richard Denton, the producer of the series, says: "I can't say it thrills me that hundreds of thousands of people will be sending their children

to public schools as a result of these programmes, but it doesn't surprise me that the values represented at Radley are very popular."

The programmes have had audiences of between two and three million, well above the average for BBC2 documentaries. Mr Denton hopes that they will be repeated on BBC1, a prospect that fills Mr Silk with horror. "I would have preferred the audience to have been 500," he says, "just the Radley clientele".

Critics who have complained that the series has been five hours' worth of commercials can be assured that the BBC is now trying to find a comprehensive school to be the subject of a future series.

The library's only income—visitors to the chained library—barely covers the cost of heating and lighting. The Dean and Chapter of the cathedral have therefore decided to launch an appeal for £100,000 to establish a fund which will pay the salaries of a full-time professional staff, cover repairs to bindings and documents, and improve facilities.

Gifts of money, large or small, would be welcomed by the Secretary, Hereford Cathedral Library Appeal, Cathedral Office, St John Street, Hereford, HR1 2NG.

Title trouble

Every loyal Englishman knows that the Duke of Norfolk is the premier duke in the land. Last week's description of him in *The Times* as the premier duke and earl, has however, brought down a storm of protest on the heads of our parliamentary staff. No less an authority than Mr Enoch Powell has told us that we ought to know better and that the premier earl is, in fact, Lord Shrewsbury and Waterford.

After diligently pursuing investigations with Deben's, the College of Arms and the House of Lords, our parliamentary correspondent has discovered that Shrewsbury is indeed the oldest earldom where earl is the senior title, having been created in 1442.

However, the Duke of Norfolk incides a subsidiary title, the earldom of Arundel, which is the oldest earldom in the kingdom, having been created in 1066.

John Mortlock

Ronald Butt

Waiting for a Budget bombshell

another element in dictated spending cuts in the face of the Government's policy of reducing inflation with equity. The element is apparently planned to child benefit of more than 75p, instead of which would be held in line with the child benefit, the latter should remember, a system of child allowances in that sense part of direct tax relief to the relief.

They are a recognised additional expense that taxpayers with children they extend the most comparable benefit with children. They are sort of a compensation system to introduce a system, the child benefit (which other all for taxpayers) ought not to have its value because it is not a tax relief and that falls where it is needed.

An indifference to family

The Government's wishes to reduce it because it is one element of the total package of benefits for some people, more than it would be worth. Even if falls on children of a and non-taxpayers, all can themselves have no responsibility in the matter.

The social benefits in this Budget will be most radical, the most and undoubtedly controversial for many. The Government is right to do a much sharper distinction between the income that which is obtained from work and that which is obtained from work. Even so, if the Chancellor does not change his mind about child benefits, he may犯 a serious error. If he fully protects the employed and savings, he will prefer to continue his policy of reducing the direct tax burden, even if he has to add to the indirect (which could also help to reduce imports).

This, however, brings us to

executive committee meeting with the 10 Christian Unity, who making similar objections to our work. After that we were able to go to the Order in preparing the sex education course schoolchildren, while a that we disagreed with each other's approach.

We would be glad with the Responsible Society in the same way if they like to do some work just protesting at that who are trying to meet people's needs and be with their difficulties.

Barbara

The author is chairman of the Family Planning Association.

DISCOVER THE UNEXPECTED AT AUSTIN REED





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

S THATCHER'S THREATS

Thatcher said in the House on Tuesday that Britain would have to withhold part of its contribution to the Community budget if no equitable solution to the country's budget difficulties was found. Her threat was not only stronger than those made in the past. Since the end of December 3, Dublin summit, she has clear that she sees two forms of pressure if not get satisfaction from contributions and ruputive. She mentioned in her BBC interview. But the fact that she specifically on Tuesday considering withholding

Added Tax component British contribution, and did so without expressing or mentioning difficulties, has raised the temperature in advance Brussels summit, which March 31.

Britain was offered amount worth £350m in fiscal mechanism limiting tents into the budget. It also agreed that mission should examine which Britain should take from the budget as improving on this, and the prospects for agreed promising there an earlier summit meeting the regular one this since then the Commission produced its proposals, provide a good basis for an

agreement, and there have been extensive discussions. But plans for the early summit had to be abandoned and, with less than two weeks to go to Brussels, it is clear that Mrs Thatcher is going to have great difficulty in getting a satisfactory settlement.

The French government even threatened last week to refuse to discuss the issue at all unless the Commission produced more specific proposals before the Brussels meeting—a procedure calculated to weaken Britain's bargaining position.

In these circumstances it is understandable that Mrs Thatcher feels bound to bring what pressure she can to bear. The basic British case is an entirely fair one. The present structure of the Community budget, with over 70 per cent going to agriculture, means that Britain, one of the poorer members, is in effect subsidizing several of the others. This is out of line with the Community's own principles, which are to even out economic differences between different regions. It is also contrary to the undertaking given Britain in its entry negotiations that the share of the budget going to agriculture would be reduced, and that if an unacceptable situation arose an equitable solution would be found.

Moreover the issue which has primarily caused Britain's difficulties, the predominance of the common agricultural policy, wasteful as it is, is one that should be of concern to all members of the Community. Reform of the policy cannot come quickly enough to

resolve Britain's immediate difficulties, but it is badly needed.

Meanwhile failure to get satisfaction would not justify Britain taking actions, such as withholding part of its contributions, which would be a clear breach of Britain's legal obligations as a member of the European Community. Respect for legality is important for the future of the Community. It is true that France, which so often claims to be an exemplary member of the Community, has now been in flagrant violation of its law for some months over its refusal to allow lamb imports from Britain, and has thereby weakened respect for the Court of Justice.

But that is not a good enough reason to follow suit. If it does prove necessary to take strong action, Britain should confine itself to disruption within the law, which could be quite effective enough.

The hope must be that Britain's partners will recognize the justice of its case—and the feeling that has built up over it in this country. If Mrs Thatcher returns empty-handed or nearly so, there will be great pressure on her to be disruptive. But in return for understanding Britain has to show that it is prepared to be a cooperative member, and that involves readiness to work for agreement in a number of areas, among them energy policy, fish and agricultural prices. It must be obvious, however, that it makes no sense for Britain to make expensive concessions in those areas which would simply reverse whatever it might gain on its budget contributions.

Mr Silvester would therefore do well to join the distinguished parliamentarians and lawyers of all parties who now advocate that she—not least among them the present Conservative Lord Chancellor.

Yours etc,
PAUL SIEGHART.

6 Gray's Inn Square, WC1.
March 18.

GHT HELP FOR ARSONISTS

of the BBC, and the cottages brings up once dilemma that arises the activities of violent groups have to be. The first rational aim groups is to win publicity for their attacks is in effect to them. But suppression news is a failure in the news media to the would be in any case over rumour and panic. That treats such crimes' mayhem without information of the motives behind a full the public and the into overlooking signs even dangerous curmudgeonly feeling. This a delicate responsibility media to treat political according to their merits without suppression and the kind of gloating that can attach glamour to cause, or give its greater importance by itself ever brought.

There need be no surprise at the appearance of a movement of this kind in Wales at this moment. The rejection of the devolution proposals by the Welsh people was always likely

to impel some extremists to resort to desperate measures. The economic sufferings of industrial South Wales under the rule of a party which has little following in the Principality tends to foster more widespread ill-will towards things English. There is a long tradition of marginal minor terrorism in Wales. The form it takes today is understandable though misguided. There are many rural areas throughout Britain where the ability of wealthier outsiders to push the price of cottages beyond what local people can afford creates a genuine problem. The contribution of such visitors to the local economy is very real: indeed, the main sufferers if the campaign of arson ever begins to have its desired effect would be the communities in Wales that depend largely on tourism. Rural Wales has acute problems of depopulation and lack of opportunity, but as yesterday's report from the Development Board for Rural Wales indicates, there are likelier ways than this of countering them. Even apart from the obvious physical dangers involved in the campaign, burning houses down is a perverse way to cure a housing shortage.

The fact is that since the business has been under GLC control it has had greater security and more money than ever before. There is not a lot of point in asking for more grub when you have not finished the first bowl! Similarly, London's public transport network is unique and little purpose is served comparing its operation and its financing with those of other urban transport systems where the costs of public sector programmes. Indeed, any system the size of London's must by definition be renewing and improving itself constantly merely to stand still. In this connection the GLC and LT stand firmly together.

However, there is a world of difference between making money available and putting it to good use—or to any use at all—and this is where criticisms of LT are justified.

In all recent years except 1979 London Transport have consistently underutilized the investment money at their disposal. After an inflation adjustment to make their budgets and their spending truly comparable we find that in the four years from 1975/78 they underspent by between 11 per cent and 18 per cent. In terms of actual cash paid away the underspending is even more marked. This in turn means that necessary improvements have been delayed and that the inefficient use of old stock or equipment has been prolonged.

The fact is that since the business has been under GLC control it has had greater security and more money than ever before.

There is not a lot of point in asking for more grub when you have not finished the first bowl! Similarly, London's public transport network is unique and little purpose is served comparing its operation and its financing with those of other urban transport systems where the costs of public sector programmes. Indeed, any system the size of London's must by definition be renewing and improving itself constantly merely to stand still. In this connection the GLC and LT stand firmly together.

However, it is not yet certain that the IRP's lead is big enough to give it an overall majority in the polls. It appears that the IRP's supporters had higher hopes in some provincial centres such as Isfahan where their candidates were better known. It is probable that most Iranians do share the President's desire to eliminate the "decision-making centres" and establish a workable and coherent system of government. But clearly that is going to take some time.

conservation treatment at the British Museum.

At the time of its discovery the St Ninian treasure was likewise sent to the Museum for treatment and arrangements were then made for the object to be exhibited in London before being returned to Scotland.

Would it be possible, through the courtesy of the Irish authorities, for this new find to be displayed for a short period at the British Museum before it is returned to Ireland after cleaning? There must be many people for whom this would be their only opportunity to see an extraordinarily interesting "treasure of Ireland".

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH R. SMITH,
23 Stamford Road,
Watford,
Hertfordshire.
March 11.

collection because of the failure to reach such an agreement can be seen at Althorp in Northamptonshire, which has lost several Van Dycks and other treasures. The National Portrait Gallery is to be congratulated on pioneering this new arrangement, by which the future of the art heritage of the provinces can at last be secured.

Yours faithfully,

LUKE HERRMANN,
History of Art Department,
University of Leicester.

March 16.

Treasure from Tipperary

From Mr K. R. Smith

You report (March 7) the finding of a beautiful gold chalice and other objects near Thurles, County Tipperary, which are to come to London for cleaning and

Human rights in Britain

From Mr Paul Sieghart

Sir, To judge from Fred Silvester's description of your feature page (March 17) of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, one might think it had been put together by a lot of undemocratic foreign socialists. In fact, its main architect was a leading British Conservative parliamentarian a distinguished Attorney General, Home Secretary, and Lord Chancellor—the late Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, later Lord Kilnair.

So far from being un-British and undemocratic, the convention enshrines the values of individual freedom in a democratic society in which Britain has always led the way, starting with the struggle against arbitrary authority waged and won by the parliamentarians and common lawyers, in alliance, in the seventeenth century, which culminated in our Bill of Rights of 1688.

However, Mr Silvester is right on one point. It is an anomaly that Britons can sue their public authorities in Strasbourg for infringements of human rights even where they have no remedy in the British courts. But the solution for that problem is not now to deprive them of that right, which they have enjoyed under successive governments, both Conservative and Labour, for more than 11 years. It is to give them those remedies here, by at last enacting the European convention as part of the law of the United Kingdom, and so bringing our ancient Bill of Rights up to date. That is the way to make the convention more "democratic" here, as already is in many other European countries.

Mr Silvester would therefore do well to join the distinguished parliamentarians and lawyers of all parties who now advocate that she—not least among them the present Conservative Lord Chancellor.

Yours etc,
PAUL SIEGHART.

6 Gray's Inn Square, WC1.

March 18.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A single-track Channel tunnel

From Mr Patrick Stobart

Sir, What is the largest proposal for a single-track tunnel under the Channel all about?

For technical reasons, we are obliged to site any dry-dock link with Continental Europe at the only practical crossing point which is from Kent to the Pas de Calais. This is bad enough, since we should be obliged to force all traffic from the industrial Midlands and North through the London rail and road complexes. Added to this is the fact that free circulation of goods trucks and passenger coaches would be quite impossible, unless we were to trim back all our platforms and increase the size of our tunnels and bridges to receive the larger proportion of continental rolling stock. We should also have to harmonize our braking system with that of our neighbours.

Thus, even the most elaborate of tunnels would fail to placate our rail network fully into that of the Continent, in the sense that the national networks on the Continent have, for years, been plugged into one another. It would require an investment of impossible magnitude to achieve the same sort of flow of mixed international goods and passenger rolling stock as one can observe at, for example, the Alpine tunnels or the rail bridges over the Rhine.

The proposed single-track tunnel would be a pretty toy. With the proliferation of rail-air, coach-air, rail-hoverscraft, coach-hoverscraft, and rail-link links, it would, perhaps, provide just one alternative mode of transport which would not be significantly faster or more convenient than its competitors. One would doubt whether it would do very much more to help our exporters than the long-standing Dover-Dunkirk train ferries have done with their limited "anchor wagon" goods services.

Yours faithfully,
H. CURTISS.

Red Cottage,
Thorpe,
Rudston,
Driffield,
North Humberside.

Thus, even the most elaborate of tunnels would fail to placate our rail network fully into that of the Continent, in the sense that the national networks on the Continent have, for years, been plugged into one another. It would require an investment of impossible magnitude to achieve the same sort of flow of mixed international goods and passenger rolling stock as one can observe at, for example, the Alpine tunnels or the rail bridges over the Rhine.

The proposed single-track tunnel would be a pretty toy. With the proliferation of rail-air, coach-air, rail-hoverscraft, coach-hoverscraft, and rail-link links, it would, perhaps, provide just one alternative mode of transport which would not be significantly faster or more convenient than its competitors. One would doubt whether it would do very much more to help our exporters than the long-standing Dover-Dunkirk train ferries have done with their limited "anchor wagon" goods services.

Yours faithfully,
H. CURTISS.

Red Cottage,
Thorpe,
Rudston,
Driffield,
North Humberside.

Thus, even the most elaborate of tunnels would fail to placate our rail network fully into that of the Continent, in the sense that the national networks on the Continent have, for years, been plugged into one another. It would require an investment of impossible magnitude to achieve the same sort of flow of mixed international goods and passenger rolling stock as one can observe at, for example, the Alpine tunnels or the rail bridges over the Rhine.

The proposed single-track tunnel would be a pretty toy. With the proliferation of rail-air, coach-air, rail-hoverscraft, coach-hoverscraft, and rail-link links, it would, perhaps, provide just one alternative mode of transport which would not be significantly faster or more convenient than its competitors. One would doubt whether it would do very much more to help our exporters than the long-standing Dover-Dunkirk train ferries have done with their limited "anchor wagon" goods services.

Yours faithfully,
H. CURTISS.

Red Cottage,
Thorpe,
Rudston,
Driffield,
North Humberside.

Thus, even the most elaborate of tunnels would fail to placate our rail network fully into that of the Continent, in the sense that the national networks on the Continent have, for years, been plugged into one another. It would require an investment of impossible magnitude to achieve the same sort of flow of mixed international goods and passenger rolling stock as one can observe at, for example, the Alpine tunnels or the rail bridges over the Rhine.

The proposed single-track tunnel would be a pretty toy. With the proliferation of rail-air, coach-air, rail-hoverscraft, coach-hoverscraft, and rail-link links, it would, perhaps, provide just one alternative mode of transport which would not be significantly faster or more convenient than its competitors. One would doubt whether it would do very much more to help our exporters than the long-standing Dover-Dunkirk train ferries have done with their limited "anchor wagon" goods services.

Yours faithfully,
H. CURTISS.

Red Cottage,
Thorpe,
Rudston,
Driffield,
North Humberside.

Thus, even the most elaborate of tunnels would fail to placate our rail network fully into that of the Continent, in the sense that the national networks on the Continent have, for years, been plugged into one another. It would require an investment of impossible magnitude to achieve the same sort of flow of mixed international goods and passenger rolling stock as one can observe at, for example, the Alpine tunnels or the rail bridges over the Rhine.

The proposed single-track tunnel would be a pretty toy. With the proliferation of rail-air, coach-air, rail-hoverscraft, coach-hoverscraft, and rail-link links, it would, perhaps, provide just one alternative mode of transport which would not be significantly faster or more convenient than its competitors. One would doubt whether it would do very much more to help our exporters than the long-standing Dover-Dunkirk train ferries have done with their limited "anchor wagon" goods services.

Yours faithfully,
H. CURTISS.

Red Cottage,
Thorpe,
Rudston,
Driffield,
North Humberside.

Thus, even the most elaborate of tunnels would fail to placate our rail network fully into that of the Continent, in the sense that the national networks on the Continent have, for years, been plugged into one another. It would require an investment of impossible magnitude to achieve the same sort of flow of mixed international goods and passenger rolling stock as one can observe at, for example, the Alpine tunnels or the rail bridges over the Rhine.

The proposed single-track tunnel would be a pretty toy. With the proliferation of rail-air, coach-air, rail-hoverscraft, coach-hoverscraft, and rail-link links, it would, perhaps, provide just one alternative mode of transport which would not be significantly faster or more convenient than its competitors. One would doubt whether it would do very much more to help our exporters than the long-standing Dover-Dunkirk train ferries have done with their limited "anchor wagon" goods services.

Yours faithfully,
H. CURTISS.

Red Cottage,
Thorpe,
Rudston,
Driffield,
North Humberside.

Thus, even the most elaborate of tunnels would fail to placate our rail network fully into that of the Continent, in the sense that the national networks on the Continent have, for years, been plugged into one another. It would require an investment of impossible magnitude to achieve the same sort of flow of mixed international goods and passenger rolling stock as one can observe at, for example, the Alpine tunnels or the rail bridges over the Rhine.

The proposed single-track tunnel would be a pretty toy. With the proliferation of rail-air, coach-air, rail-hoverscraft, coach-hoverscraft, and rail-link links, it would, perhaps, provide just one alternative mode of transport which would not be significantly faster or more convenient than its competitors. One would doubt whether it would do very much more to help our exporters than the long-standing Dover-Dunkirk train ferries have done with their limited "anchor wagon" goods services.

Yours faithfully,
H. CURTISS.

Red Cottage,
Thorpe,
Rudston,
Driffield,
North Humberside.

Thus, even the most elaborate of tunnels would fail to placate our rail network fully into that of the Continent, in the sense that the national networks on the Continent have, for years, been plugged into one another. It would require an investment of impossible magnitude to achieve the same sort of flow of mixed international goods and passenger rolling stock as one can observe at, for example, the Alpine tunnels or the rail bridges over the Rhine.

The proposed single-track tunnel would be a pretty toy. With the proliferation of rail-air, coach-air, rail-hoverscraft, coach-hoverscraft, and rail-link links, it would, perhaps, provide just one alternative mode of transport which would not be significantly faster or more convenient than its competitors. One would doubt whether it would do very much more to help our exporters than the long-standing Dover-Dunkirk train ferries have done with their limited "anchor wagon" goods services.

Yours faithfully,
H. CURTISS.

Red Cottage,
Thorpe,
Rudston,
Driffield,
North Humberside.

Thus, even the most elaborate of tunnels would fail to placate our rail network fully into that of the Continent, in the sense that the national networks on the Continent have, for years, been plugged into one another. It would require an investment of impossible magnitude to achieve the same sort of flow of mixed international goods and passenger rolling stock as one can observe at, for example, the Alpine tunnels or the rail bridges over the Rhine.

The proposed single-track tunnel would be a pretty toy. With the proliferation of rail-air, coach-air, rail-hoverscraft, coach-hoverscraft, and rail-link links, it would, perhaps, provide just one alternative mode of transport which would not be significantly faster or more convenient than its competitors. One would doubt whether it would do very much more to help our exporters than the long-standing Dover-Dunkirk train ferries have done with their limited "anchor wagon" goods services.

Yours faithfully,
H. CURTISS.

Red Cottage,
Thorpe,
Rudston,
Driffield,
North Humberside.

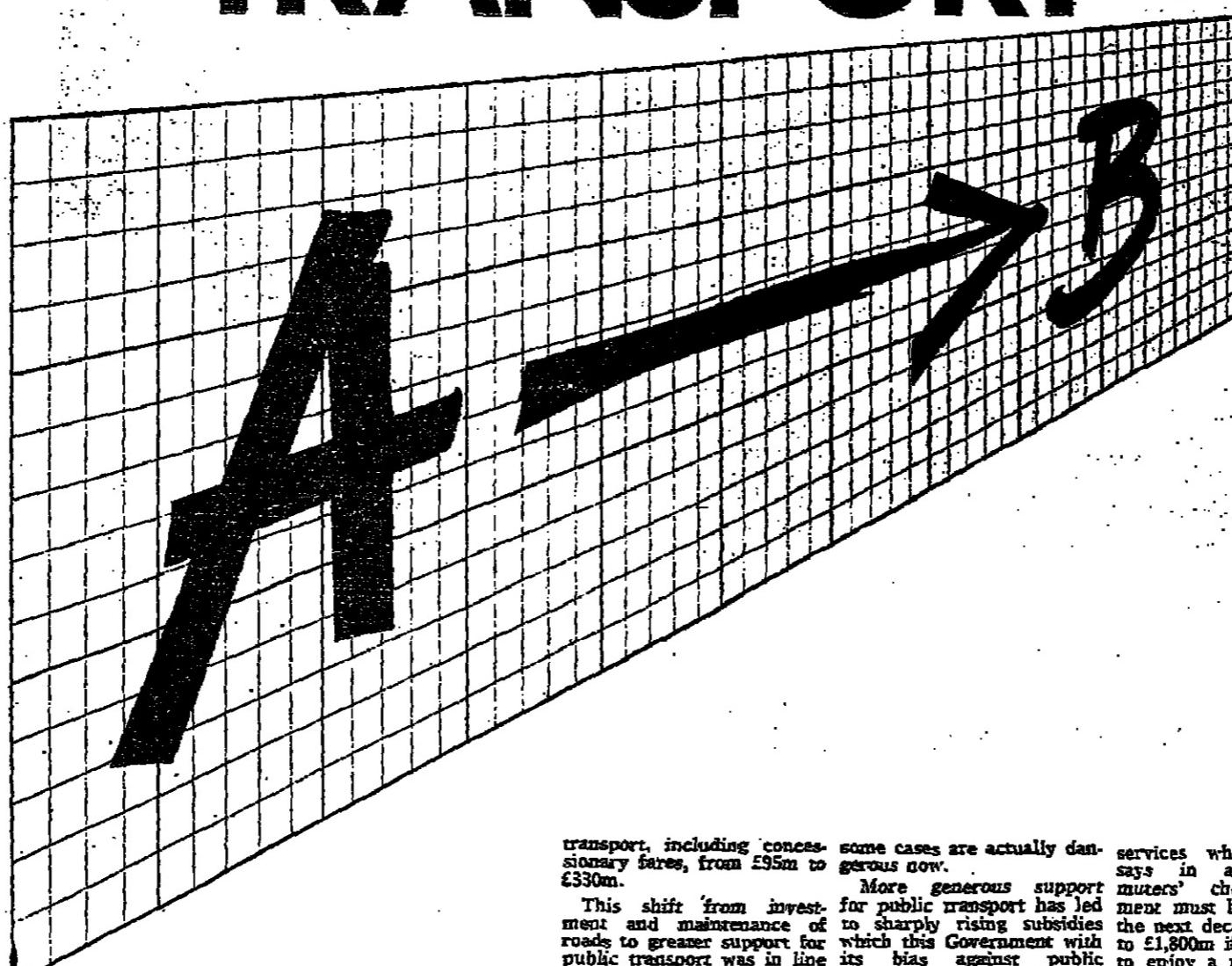
Thus, even the most elaborate of tunnels would fail to placate our rail network fully into that of the Continent, in the sense that the national networks on the Continent have, for years, been plugged into one another. It would require an investment of impossible magnitude to achieve the same sort of flow of mixed international goods and passenger rolling stock as one can observe at, for example, the Alpine tunnels or the rail bridges over the Rhine.

The proposed single-track tunnel would be a pretty toy. With the proliferation of rail-air, coach-air, rail-hoverscraft, coach-hoverscraft, and rail-link links, it would, perhaps, provide just one alternative mode of transport which would not be significantly faster or more convenient than its competitors. One would doubt whether it would do very much more to help our exporters than the long-standing Dover-Dunkirk train ferries have done with their limited "anchor wagon" goods services.

Yours faithfully,
H. CURTISS.

Jop Mio 50

TRANSPORT



Transport is in a state of uncertainty and partly the product of a recent change of government, and of the consequent changes in political thinking arising from it.

last Labour Government rightly put the emphasis increasingly on the man's "global awareness" sharpens, we are increasingly conscious that the earth's resources used with such profligacy up till now—nominally in the past few decades—oil—have their limits. Those limits are beginning to impinge on our present thinking.

It certainly was not until recently; increased movement, of both people and goods, has itself been seen as one of those "goods" we had only to strive for to get. Man's investment in movement in 1978, of which £13,000 went on passenger travel and £11,000 on freight; and of which roughly £22,000 went on road and £2,000 on rail.

For the average family, expenditure on transport and travel rose from £3.27 a much greater extent, h. present uncertain-

week in 1968 to £10.90 in 1978 (though its percentage of the family budget rose only from 13.1 per cent to 13.6 per cent, having been as high as 14.2 per cent in one intervening year, 1972). Of this the greatest share, 58.6%, went on the purchase and running costs of private transport (cars and motor cycles), while bus fares took 8.6%, rail fares 5.2%, and "other transport and travel" (presumably air, water, and cycle), 6.5%.

Altogether users in Britain spent £24,000 on sea inland transport in 1978, of which £13,000 went on passenger travel and £11,000 on freight; and of which roughly £22,000 went on road and £2,000 on rail.

Public expenditure on transport, after rising steadily over the years to about £3,000m in 1973-74, has

remained at about that level ever since, an arrest reflecting the "new awareness" noted earlier. Within that static total, however, there were marked shifts of emphasis, primarily from investment in roads to support for public transport.

Government expenditure on motorways and trunk roads fell in real terms by about a third between 1974 and 1979, from £720m to £464m. Local authority expenditure on local roads shrank similarly, from £590m on capital account and from £630m to £540m on maintenance.

At the same time support for public transport rose by roughly the same amount, with that for British Rail rising from £540m to £500m, central government support for buses from £370m to £350m, and local government support for public

transport, including concessionary fares, from £95m to £330m.

This shift from investment to greater support for public transport was in line with popular opinion at the time: the rise of anti-road lobbies and the growing belief that road traffic, with its pollution and energy consumption, could not continue to increase.

So far it has continued to grow—though more slowly than before. The car stock increased from 13,800,000 to 14,400,000 from 1973 to 1978 and estimated travel by car and motorcycle rose from 350,000 million to 390,000 million passenger-kilometres during a five-year period when rail travel remained static at 35,000 million.

These shifts at a time of severe financial restraint and rapidly rising fuel costs could well be in line with longer term trends but have had their negative side. Cuts in road maintenance have led to a marked deterioration in road surfaces which local authorities say will not merely cost far more to get right again eventually, but which in

some cases are actually dangerous now.

More generous support for public transport has led to sharply rising subsidies which this Government with its bias against public expenditure is doing its best to bring back under control.

That is part of the thinking behind the sale of shares in the National Freight Corporation, and in the deregulation of bus services, which the Government hopes will lead to the replacement of uneconomic conventional buses by mini-buses, community buses, shared cars, and other forms of "para-crisis" that will be both more responsive to consumer needs, and a far smaller burden on the public purse.

Meanwhile cash limits on British Rail are the controlling factor in its affairs at present. Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, has given warning that unless investment in the railways is sharply increased they will continue to deteriorate throughout the 1980s, and traffic actually fell from 1,700m tonnes to 1,490m; a parts will eventually reflect primarily of the problem is especially acute in the case of London and South-east commuter

heavy industries such as steel and coal declining, and hybrid vehicles such as buses propelled partly by battery and partly by overhead wires or diesel engine.

The limitations on performance make the battery car totally without appeal to private buyers, and it seems that when the oil shortage really begins to bite a solution is much more likely to be found in oil substitutes such as synfuels from coal than in battery cars.

Pending that time, the prospect seems to be of smaller, simpler, more durable cars; buses and lorries as quiet and economical as manufacturers can make them, and heavily subsidized railroads, electrified as much as the budget can stand.

Meanwhile, people can be expected to live closer to home as the cost of transport rises, and locally-produced goods and services can expect a fillip as transport links that have lengthened steadily through an era of cheap transport begin in many cases to shorten again.

Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Bleak outlook for guzzlers

Uncertainty over oil supplies remains

1970 the price of oil is less than tenfold, up at the end of 1973, the Arab embargo, the Yom Kippur war, and again during the 12 months as a result of the cuts in Iranian action.

The first oil crisis of 74 quickly killed off the market and brought companies to the edge of ruin. The crisis of last year has pushed up the price of petrol in the United Kingdom by nearly 100 per cent, has renewed

leaders' concern to conserve, to search for alternative fuels, and to move ahead with programmes of nuclear power generation.

Uncertainty over oil supplies in the short, medium term remain. Will be a second revolution run to meet the Ayatollah Khomeini and his strident Islam? Will other oil-rich countries reach the West? Is Saudi Arabia fall into the hands of extremists who will cut its production in half? All these things are

the medium term, a sense of demand, and a glut of oil could claim to loosen governments' attitudes to conservation and push the world into a consumption-led shortage by 1985.

In the long term, the nationalization of Petroleum Marketing Countries instead maintaining its supplies expected at about 30 million barrels a day, could finally reduce its output squeeze prices higher.

In the United States 33 per cent of energy consumption has been in the transport sector; in the United Kingdom the figure is 21 per cent. Overall in countries within the International Energy Agency, transport accounts for a quarter of all energy use. Savings have a marked effect on countries' import bills, and some countries such as the United States, where large and fuel consumption low, transport can provide one of the easiest gains for a government in cutting its oil use.

The effect of the first oil crisis on transport has already been marked. Between 1968 and 1973 the growth in energy use in transport in International Energy Agency countries increased by 5.5%. Changes in aerodynamics, lighter alloys, and engines and more efficient

use of fuel will all come, although much of this can but gradually. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders has agreed to reduce voluntary average consumption of cars by 10 per cent by 1985, and this could have been at least 2 per cent higher had it not been for increasing regulations on emissions.

The car is likely to remain with us for a long time, available to drive in markets larger than many might think. Thoughts of a carless, or a near carless, society are fiction, although growth in the use of public

transport is real. In the United Kingdom, British Rail last year achieved 20,000 million passenger miles, compared with 19,700 million miles the previous year. Last year proved no better since 1962 when the rail network was 30 per cent larger than it is today.

But it is difficult to attribute the rise solely to increasing costs of energy. British Rail's advertising is offering car-price fares far stronger than it was, it attracts more families to trains and cuts down the disparity with motoring costs, and it may just be a question of convenience as parking restrictions and traffic queues become ever more bothersome.

The signs that car use is affected by the rising cost of energy are there, but they point to a recovery as soon as motorists get used to the new cost of petrol. There was a drop of 1.8 miles travelled in the United Kingdom of 1.8 per cent in 1974 (although use was restricted by a lack of supplies for some of the time) and a drop of 1 per cent in the third quarter of last year, the latest for which figures are available.

The chances are, however, that use will pick up again, once economic activity expands.

Cars will change in the next 20 years, but as with the past two decades, the greatest changes by 2000 are as likely to be cosmetic as to do with energy saving.

For the gas-guzzler, however, the portents are bad. Ford and Opel have been running short time on their large models in Germany, and in the United Kingdom the inclusion of the Rover planes in the BL closures indicated the trend in Britain, even though the car concerned was universally heralded as a world-beater.

Small is becoming beauties increased by 5.5%. Changes in aerodynamics, lighter alloys, and engines and more efficient

use of fuel will all come, although much of this can but gradually. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders has agreed to reduce voluntary average consumption of cars by 10 per cent by 1985, and this could have been at least 2 per cent higher had it not been for increasing regulations on emissions.

The car is likely to remain with us for a long time, available to drive in markets larger than many might think. Thoughts of a carless, or a near carless, society are fiction, although growth in the use of public

transport is real. In the United Kingdom, British Rail last year achieved 20,000 million passenger miles, compared with 19,700 million miles the previous year. Last year proved no better since 1962 when the rail network was 30 per cent larger than it is today.

But it is difficult to attribute the rise solely to increasing costs of energy. British Rail's advertising is offering car-price fares far stronger than it was, it attracts more families to trains and cuts down the disparity with motoring costs, and it may just be a question of convenience as parking restrictions and traffic queues become ever more bothersome.

The signs that car use is affected by the rising cost of energy are there, but they point to a recovery as soon as motorists get used to the new cost of petrol. There was a drop of 1.8 miles travelled in the United Kingdom of 1.8 per cent in 1974 (although use was restricted by a lack of supplies for some of the time) and a drop of 1 per cent in the third quarter of last year, the latest for which figures are available.

The chances are, however, that use will pick up again, once economic activity expands.

Cars will change in the next 20 years, but as with the past two decades, the greatest changes by 2000 are as likely to be cosmetic as to do with energy saving.

For the gas-guzzler, however, the portents are bad. Ford and Opel have been running short time on their large models in Germany, and in the United Kingdom the inclusion of the Rover planes in the BL closures indicated the trend in Britain, even though the car concerned was universally heralded as a world-beater.

Small is becoming beauties increased by 5.5%. Changes in aerodynamics, lighter alloys, and engines and more efficient

Bunch of occupations

Efficiency demands professionals

The raison d'être of the Chartered Institute of Transport is professionalism. When the institute was founded, in 1919, the aim was to "make a profession of what had been a bunch of trading occupations". Formerly the institute sought "to promote, encourage and coordinate the study and advancement of the science and art of transport in all its branches".

Today, alas, transport is still a bunch of trading occupations with what many would see as an excessive fragmentation, particularly in the dominant road haulage sector. But professionalism is certainly raising managerial standards and for this the CIT membership can claim much credit. Increasingly rigorous statutory requirements and consumerism also provide a spur.

Transport in the United Kingdom employs between two million and three million people, depending upon definitions. When the Masefield working party reported to the institute in 1977 "upon qualifications and standards in transport, standing and the future role of the industry", the estimated United Kingdom transport employment at 2,301,000.

The institute's membership at that time of 17,000, of whom fellows (2,100) and members (6,600) comprised the senior professional grades, "thus comprised only some 5 per cent of the broad potential in the United Kingdom and a still smaller percentage when potential overseas membership is taken into account". Masefield sought a fitting description of the professional and came up with the dubious "transportant".

It was noted that corporate membership of the institute accounted for only about 6 per cent of the total of about 138,000 professionals, specialists and technologists employed in all aspects of transport in the United Kingdom alone. The committee asked why transport managers have been so apathetic about membership of the only professional body covering the whole of transport.

Was this because of "inadequate explanation by the institute of its role, or because those engaged in transport prefer membership of a body more closely related to a specialist or modal skill, or because

there

has

been

insufficient

emphasis

at

the

most

senior

levels

(including

within

Government)

on

the

importance

of

a

wide

range

of

occupations"

and

knowledge

among

its

practitioners?"

The

committee

considered

whether

transport

was

a

specific

highly

complex

and

skilled

activity

within

the

life

of

the

nation

or

just

a

discrete

group

of

loosely

related

activities

akin

to

the

views

of

its

founders

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

Need for electric tracks

Computerized railways planned

With the expectation of increases in oil prices, and uncertainty about the performance and the reliability of supplies, it is logical that forward planning for British Rail should be based on electrification.

Britain stands seventeenth on a list of countries based on the extent of their conversion to electric railways. Countries such as Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Italy and Austria with, respectively, 99, 62, 58, 48 and 43 per cent of their routes electrified, are the leaders primarily because they are well endowed with cheap hydroelectric power.

Other countries, such as The Netherlands, adopted electric traction on a large scale many years ago because they lacked indigenous fossil fuels. Several others adopted electrification when reconstructing their devastated railways after 1945.

While taking those background factors into consideration, there still appears to be some force in the suggestion that Britain has been too slow in electrification.

There have been only one electrification programme so far, linking the short distances which had more valid reasons than hindrance. Moorgate, with eight now allows. The world Bedford—senior British Rail crisis of 1973–74 gave the executives are aware that a matter a new kind of there is no time to lose urgency, and there can be no satisfaction for anyone case, be completed early in now in knowing that Britain 1982. What they seek is now has only 20 per cent of its encouragement and the

11,200 miles of railway tracks Japan, with 13,300 miles 20 years.

It is within that time-scale that British Rail hopes to plan further modernization of its services as well as the electrification of the

train's suspension to give a smoother ride. Information will be much improved and many stations are likely to be unstaffed, with television sets to inform passengers about train arrivals and departures.

In the age of the micro-electronics the British Rail research and development teams are working on ideas which will create a dramatic revolution in transport as that achieved by their railway pioneering predecessors of the 1820s.

For future rail passengers, micro-electronics will open up new opportunities whether they are travelling by battery-powered railcar—the 250 km/h Advanced Passenger Train or the 500 km/h magnetically-levitated vehicle.

The purchase of a ticket could buy a travel package including electric cars scheduled to collect passengers from their homes and convey them to their destination. In between, there will be a rail journey in which every move will be monitored by the protective control of the silicon chip.

Tickets will be issued by microprocessors and seats Advanced Passenger Train on the Euston-to-Glasgow route in May. One of the problems, now

the subject of a major

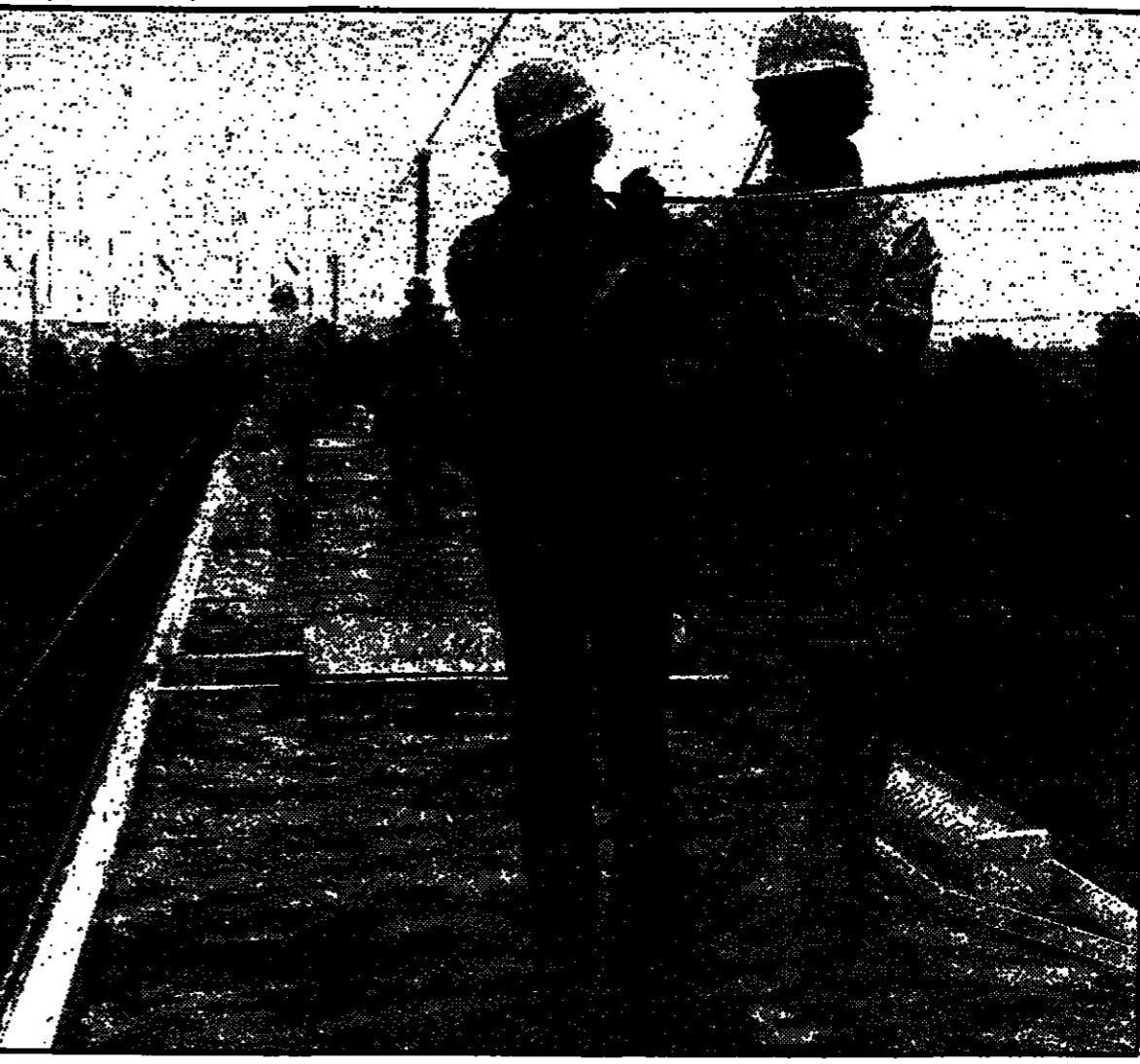
study, is that of commuter traffic in London and the South-East. On this Sir Peter Parker is committed to find a better way of providing the resources and support needed.

"We know the concern of the Minister of Transport, who is deeply committed to finding a solution to this problem," says Sir Peter. "We are working closely on it with our colleagues on the Greater London Council and at London Transport."

British Rail is never short of critics, but many of them may be surprised to know that it actually achieves an operating surplus. This was £37,800,000 in 1978 and £44,700,000 in 1977—the most recent figures available, although the surplus is calculated after allowing for the Government's contribution through its Public Service Obligation (PSO) this is still lower, as a proportion of the gross domestic product, than the European average. In 1977 the PSO was 0.35 per cent of the g.d.p. compared with 0.84 per cent in Europe.

As for the future of British Rail, Sir Peter Parker leaves no room for doubt about his confidence: "The time for railways has come again," he says. "The use is being made by the increasing number of passengers we are carrying through the system."

Alan Grainge Electrifying the tracks near Stewartby, south of Bedford.



The Time Machine.

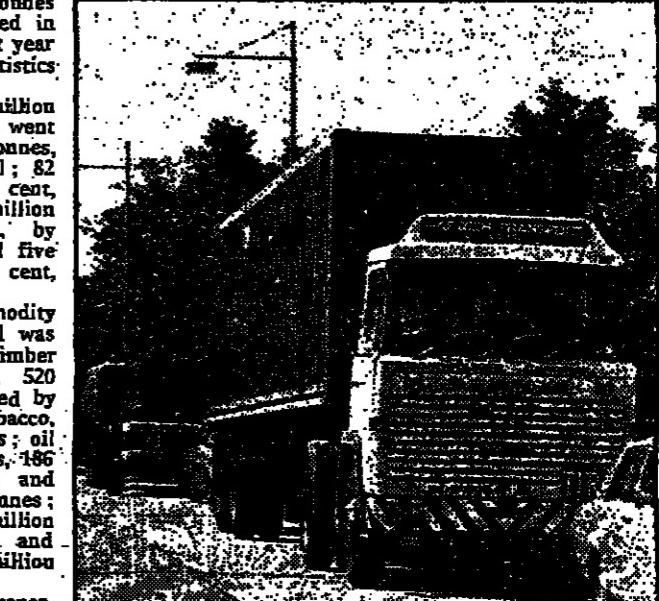
New York in 4 hours.
Washington in 4 hours 10 mins.
Bahrain in 4 hours 10 mins.
Dallas in 7 hours 45 mins.
Singapore in 9 hours 10 mins.

British airways Concorde

*Interchange with Braniff. †In association with SIA

The juggernaut stays

Conflict over freight sharpens



The bogey of the environmentalists—some of the 1,750,000 lorries on the move towards quieter roads.

The one move that might help hauliers to cut their costs—higher maximum lorry weights—continues to be frustrated for environmental reasons and awaits the outcome of the inquiry into lorries and the environment being carried out for the Government by Sir Arthur Armitage.

It has been generally accepted for some years that the best way of overcoming the lorry nuisance is to provide suitable roads for heavy vehicles in the form of good motorways and trunk roads between towns and cities and linking main industrial areas to ports; and of bypass roads around towns and villages whose historic or residential or shopping streets are unsuitable for the big lorries of today.

Thus far the greater part of freight traffic goes by road, where most people regard it as an unmitigated nuisance: taking up road space that motorists want to use; belching out fumes and reverberating noise in towns and cities where people want cleanliness and quiet; destroying road surfaces and even damaging buildings.

Get it back on the railroads is the cry of the environmentalists and the energy conservationists under heavy pressure to do just that must have deadly wished it were possible.

Unfortunately the facts as brought out in a series of studies in some of which the railways themselves have been involved, point to the opposite conclusion. However much the ordinary citizen may wish to get rid of the haulage segment, it is an essential part of our modern lifestyle, with its huge range of goods and services readily available in every town and city.

Much freight goes by road because it is cheaper, quicker, more efficient and reliable; much more goes because it is the only pos-

to be struck between the benefits road transport brings in the form of employment, prosperity, efficient industry, rapid, frequent delivery of consumer goods to shops and supermarkets, and the drawbacks of traffic congestion, noise, fumes and visual intrusion.

It is a conflict that could be said to be at the heart of our modern way of life.

Michael Baily

there will be a large contingent of professionals from the United States. Conceivably, from such international conferences, there may one day see a world institute of transport professionals sharing common standards.

Twenty-four branches beat the "institute's" drum in Britain. All hold regular meetings and some mount regional conferences, there is an annual weekend conference at New College, Oxford. The pleasant heads of institute members and couver. It is hoped that employers in the industry,

proficiency on current controversial issues such as labour relations, though several members have presented papers on them and most transport discussions include them.

John Darker

Efficiency demands professionals

continued from previous page

reminded members recently that the Irish section is now the Chartered Institute of Transport in Ireland. Mr Donald Locke, director-general, says the Australian Section is a prime mover in planning CIT's international transport conference to be held in Vancouver next year.

A fellow of the institute, Professor Karl Ruppenthal, of the Transport Studies Centre at the University of British Columbia, is concerting arrangements at Vancouver. It is hoped that employers in the industry,

Tourists and businessmen may be segregated at airports

More air travellers but cheap-fare revolution is ending

Although the number of the recent decision by the people travelling by air continues to increase, world airlines face a gloomy immediate future as their finances are eroded by sharply rising costs, particularly those for fuel, and airport and navigation charges.

To try to keep pace with these increases, the operators repeatedly ask for fare increases from the aviation licensing authorities, but they are conscious that the point cannot be far away when the public begins to refuse to pay their higher prices.

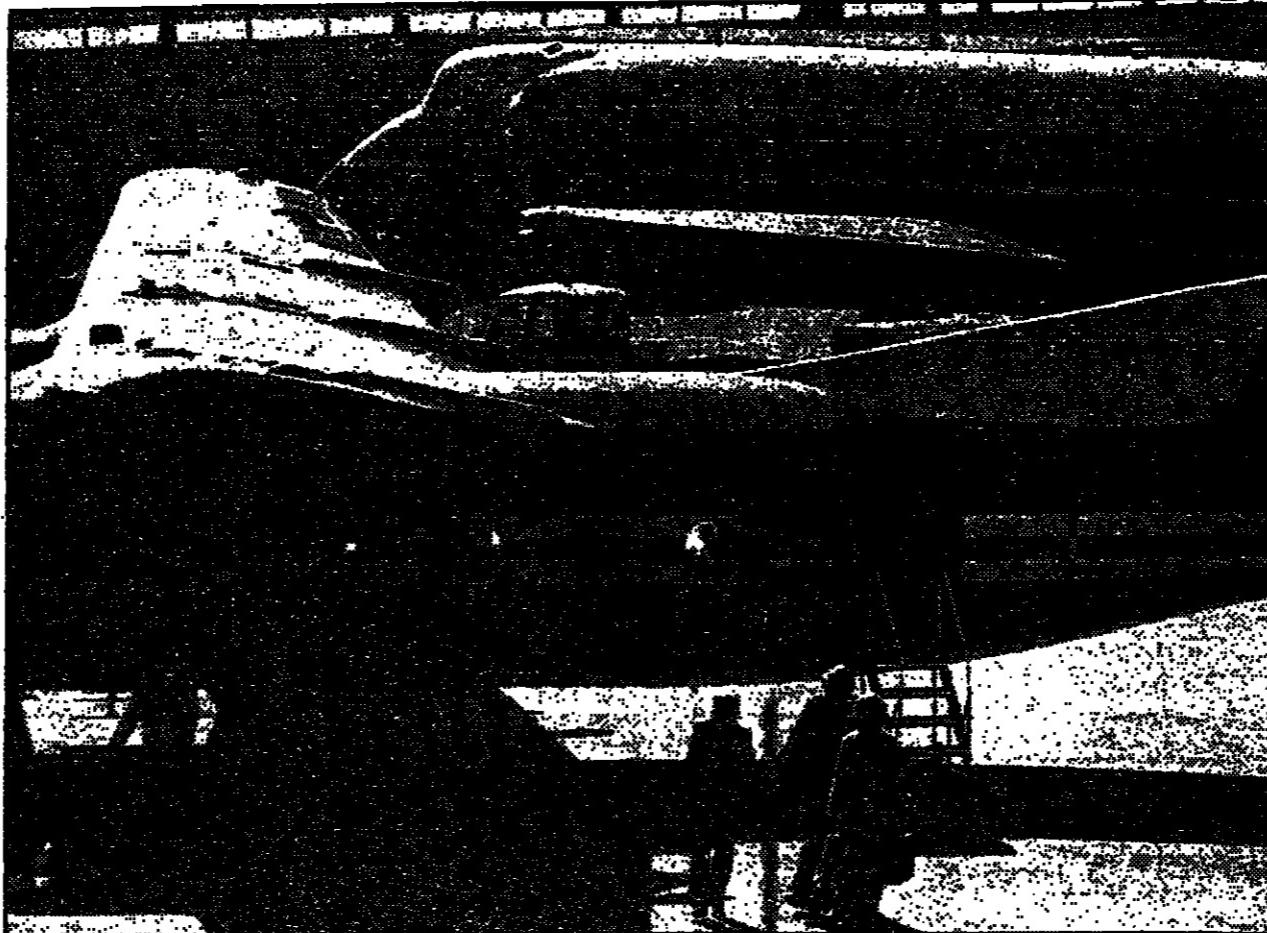
The days of the cheap-fare revolution, introduced by Sir Freddie Laker with his Skyrail North Atlantic service, are numbered, and the public in Britain and Europe is unlikely to enjoy again such travel bargains as they are being offered in the United States this summer.

But at the moment the public is still flying in droves, although the airlines and the airport authorities detect a trend to cut back on fringe spending on such items as duty-free goods, car hire and expensive airport car parking.

Within the United States, which has traditionally been the cheapest place for fuel, aviation kerosene now costs an average of 75 cents a gallon. In January 1978, the comparative figure was 35 cents. In other parts of the world, some airlines are paying \$1.35 as a matter of routine and on the spot market-buying without a long-term contract, is considerably higher.

Every airline has its own forecast on what fuel prices will do in the coming years, but on past forecasting records those estimates are unreliable and are usually pitched too low. Such uncertainties are bedevilling not only airline planning, but also the planning of those who run the world's airports.

This is the reason behind crowding at airports ter-



Of the 800 million people expected to fly worldwide this year many are carried to such an extent as these pictured above who fly between the United Kingdom mainland and the Channel Isles.

minals is to have leisure passengers checking in themselves and their baggage at terminals remote from the airport, then being taken direct to their aircraft by bus when the flight is ready to leave.

Shuttle services, where passengers need make no advance bookings, but simply "turn up and take off"

keep the promise to the travellers that nobody will ever be left behind, even if there is only one person to an aircraft.

Flying shuttle services across national boundaries raises a new set of problems which, so far, have proved insoluble. Attempts to start such flights between London and Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam have been in progress for years, but have failed to date, largely because governments and all the bureaucratic paraphernalia of immigration and customs control have to be brought in.

But with Britain in the

EEC, and with the Community taking a new interest in commercial aviation in general, these problems could be overcome soon. Work is going ahead at Heathrow on a separate terminal in which flights to the cities mentioned above will be concentrated and from which shuttle services could be operated.

The EEC has said that it wants lower fares within Europe, an area where air passengers pay some of the highest prices in the world because of the high costs of airline operation there. A number of British airlines have indicated that they are prepared to offer cheap fares if they are allowed new routes, but there are no moves in sight suggest of them own either.

ing that Europe might large stake in their na

terest in the United States, almost everybody in positions of

airline. As in the case of shuttle

ment air travel.

Arthur F

Air Correspondent

Better times for tramps

Shipping prospects are improving

Until Russia threw the world into a state of fresh uncertainty by marching into Afghanistan, the shipping industry was beginning to emerge from the longest and deepest slump of modern times. After five years in which the many surplus tankers had been used first for dry cargo and then as liner freight rates were beginning to climb back to a profitable level. A rosy future during the 1980s was being predicted for bulk carriers in particular, when President Carter's embargo on American grain shipments to Russia removed at once the biggest single commodity movement supporting the revival.

Since then both dry cargo and tanker rates have fallen, but not excessively—was, after all, with famine the traditional source of freight market booms.

The picture is still far too unclear for it to be predicted with certainty whether the withdrawal of this 17 million tonnes—more than 10 per cent of the world's total grain movement by sea—will throw the freight market back into the doldrums.

Given a reasonable growth in world trade—one expert forecast at a recent shipping conference in London was for no growth this year, 1 per cent next year, 8 per cent in 1982, and an average 4 per cent a year for the remainder of the decade—together with low output from the shipyards, there is a chance of real prosperity in the shipping markets within the next two years for the first time since 1973.

With the wisdom of hindsight there are voices counselling caution this time. The banks which contributed so heavily to the last slump, by financing too much tonnage with too little security in the early 1970s, promise that this time they will be more farsighted.

But there is no doubt that the banks are back in the market, interested in investing in shipping once more.

If tramp shipping is moving into better times, liner shipping is still in difficulties. This is a result not only of surplus tramp ships being used for passengers, but also of political uncertainties compounded for established maritime states such as Britain by attempts on the part of developing countries to carry a larger share of the world's liner trade.

These efforts have been promoted strongly by the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), as part of its wider attempts to redress the balance of wealth between the poor countries of the world, where people starve daily, and the rich countries where many die from over-consumption.

Liner shipping, largely a British invention, grew up in the nineteenth century to provide regular services between the colonial powers of Europe and their colonies in America, Africa and the East, carrying in the main manufactured goods outward and food and other

commodities homeward, as much as 30 per cent seen to be damaged cheaper than the conference shipping and straits

countries of those countries.

Equally worrying to the state trading company able to control both established owners, consi

sting shipping and cargo has a Europe's relatively

big advantage in dealing costs, are the activi

ties of Eastern lines which

do not control cargo, and with their thrusting

liners fleets under the other

old colonial flags of Europe, and are therefore vulner

able to cheap offers. Risi

ng advances, com

pounded in the European

which seem to be c

Far East trades by rapid way. In an attempt to

growth in traffic on the off such an eventual

Trans-Siberian Railway

General Council of

Shipping has asked the

which the United States and

Western Europe have both

been goaded into protec

tive measures, tentative

though they may be so far,

Western Europe, under the

suspices of the EEC, has

been monitoring Russian

ship movements in Western

European ports for some

time, with the tentative

objects of imposing limits

on their activities and possi

bly penalties where they are.

Michael

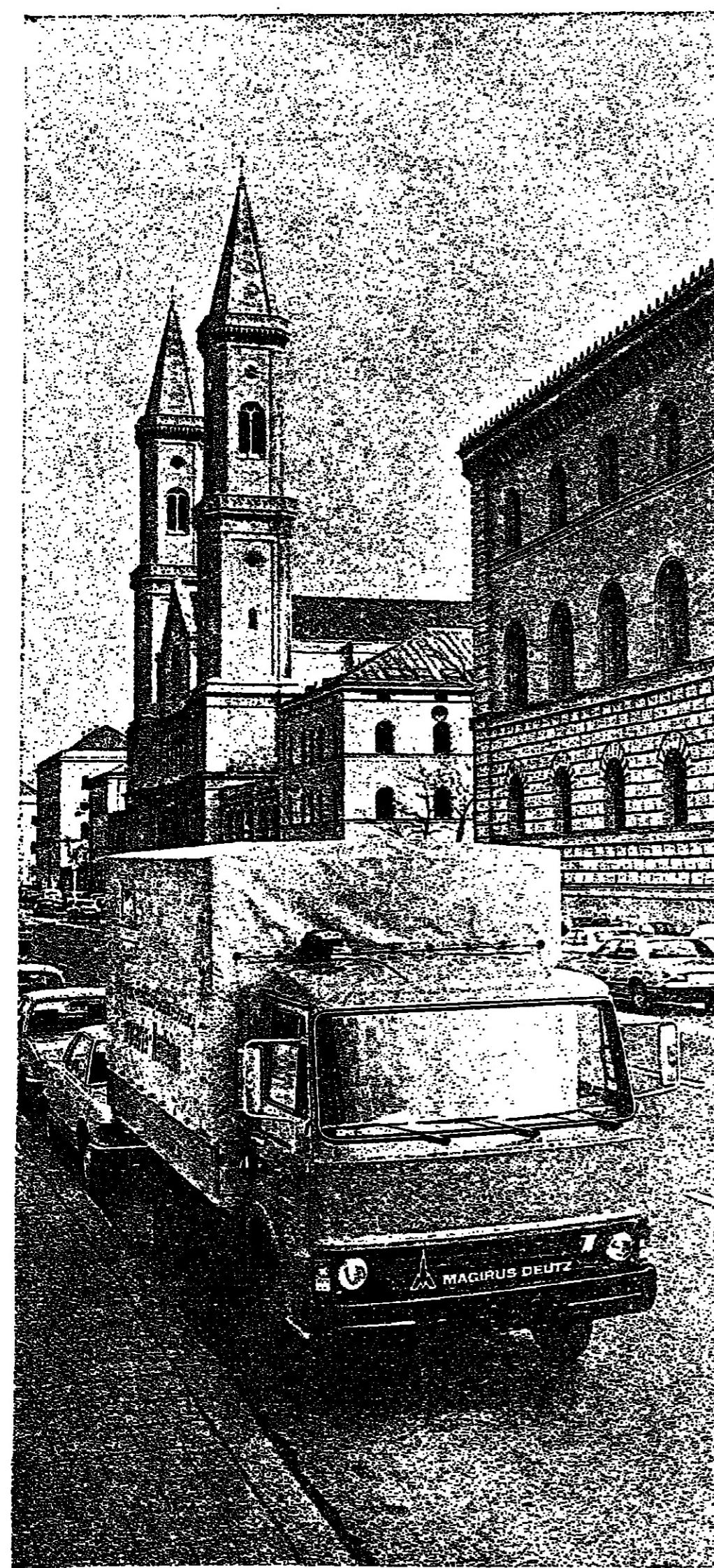
**IF YOU WANT TO
MOVE WITH THE BEST**



Atlas Hydraulic Loaders Limited,
West Road, Blackhead, Strabane,
Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland,
Tel: 028 820221
Telex: 778563

ATLAS
HYDRAULIC LOADERS

BRITAIN'S FINEST LORRY LOADERS



IVECO
A world of experience

The right vehicle for the job
A choice of 260 basic models and over 800 different versions ensures the right vehicle for every job.
From trucks to vehicles for construction site and quarry work, from buses to town delivery vans.
Backed by a maintenance network which guarantees prompt, lifelong service.
A network with highly trained technicians, a spares system streamlined by interchangeability, and 4000 service points in over 100 countries throughout the world.

**Concerned with transport problems? . . .
So are we . . .**

Our courses aim to make transport managers more professional and to develop the strengths and skills of the individual.

Courses for 1980 include:

General Management Course	11 weeks
Senior Management Course	4 weeks
Marketing in Transport and Distribution	1 week
Physical Distribution Management	1 week
Industrial Relations	1 week
Finance & Accounting for Management	4 days
Planning & Co-ordination of Public Passenger Transport	2 weeks

Details from:
Director of Administration
British Transport Staff College
Hook Heath Road, Woking, Surrey

BTSC
WOKING

ICESTER...

tre of
ovationsCall: John Brown
0533 545922
Ext 6760lock markets.
Ind 432.0, up 0.3.
Gilt 64.40, up 0.24

sterling

1930, down 10 pts.
dex 72.2, down 0.2

ollar

dex 83.1, down 0.1

oil

19.5, up \$38.5

oney

mth sterling 17.11-17.4.
mth Euro 5 181-182.
nch Euro 5 184-185.**IN BRIEF****Kon may
nd £100m
adapting
kers**

It may spend up to adapting about a third fleet of 100 tankers to consumption and bunkers by about 25 per

i Shipbuilders will be to tender later this year project goes ahead, confirmed in London yes-

Re-engining a 250,000 nine tanker would cost £5m and save 20 to 25 t. of annual fuel costs

is studying diesel types, engine room con-

ns, and yard conver-

ts. It is also looking at of taking ships out of and at the price of oil

1 to 10 years time.

t air link

Cityhopper, the KLM, is to start a daily between Aldergrove airfield, and Schniphol, on April 8. It will seat Fokker F28 twin-

aircraft are partly built in

NLM intends later to

the number of flights

ation with Air UK.

ton 'damaging'
ton plans for a new engineering authority now misconceived and according to the Ing. of Civil Engineers. The has put up counter

for an authority inde-

of government control!

power plant

er Siddeley Power

ring is to supply and

electrical

ent worth £2.2m in a

ower station in Saudi

data system

er Siddeley Dynamics a contract to supply processor-based surveil-

s to Vickers Ship-

, the yard specializing

airlines. The units are

red around a ship to

and process informa-

nce and safety and

to a central display.

rip for Navy

ost expensive ship ever Britain, the £210m HMS Isle, was handed over to Royal Navy yesterday by Shipbuilding. It is the ad by the Ministry of three, through-dec-

for the Navy, and was in 1973. Design changes

delayed the original de-

late of 1978. Costs have

cause of delays and in-

n BL sales

ales in France increased per year to £100m last sum Mr Bernard Lamy, director of BL's subsidiary, said: "We to fight against the man's protective attitude his own country's produc-

only two cars in 10 are ad." This compares with cent import penetration British market.

fibres contract

co Electro-Optics Cor- n, of Massachusetts, has a licensing and tech- exchange agreement the Post Office for the cture of optical compo-

nt fibre and cable

PRICE CHANGESMines 45c to 35c.
2p to 16p.
ntain \$21 to \$118.
Gold 60c to 49c.
80c to 760c.Ivy & Ral 10p to 293p.
m Israel 1p to 5p.
x Corp 3p to 64p.
Ernest 3p to 215p.
opter 8p to 265p.

CPD 1101550

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS**LAING**
make ideas take shape**Bank Governor predicts interest rates at peak for several months**

By Caroline Atkinson

Interest rates are likely to stay at the present record levels for several more months. Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England said in London yesterday that there is no alternative to high interest rates until inflation begins to slow down.

This is unlikely to happen until the summer at the earliest. The Bank of England forecast yesterday that inflation would accelerate further in the coming few months.

The Governor recognized that high interest rates and a tight money policy will lead to lower living standards for a year or two. The Bank forecast a drop in economic output of at least 2 per cent in its latest Quarterly Bulletin, published yesterday. Manufacturing output may fall by twice as much as that.

The Governor, speaking at a lunch for The Guardian Young

Businessman of the Year, appeared to be defending the Bank against recent criticism that it is not firmly committed to a tight money policy.

Mr Richardson said that the Bank saw it as its duty to "put its weight consistently behind policies designed to promote a framework of monetary stability". He emphasized the continuing role of the Bank while political masters change.

The Bank in its latest bulletin calls for a continued money squeeze as the only way to bring down inflation and lay the basis for economic growth in later years.

It points to a dramatic fall in British competitiveness last year as a result of the strong pound and rapidly rising labour costs. The bulletin com-

ments that a higher outturn in the present year would than in the last will be "disappointing", adding to the already considerable financial pressures on industry.

The Bank expects the present cash squeeze on industry to worsen this year. The combination of high interest rates and a high exchange rate hit

company profits in 1979, with industrial profitability falling to its lowest level since 1975 in the first nine months of the year.

The Banks assessment con-

centrates on the impact of higher oil revenues on international banking, and on domestic money policy.

The recent oil price rises are expected to lead to Opec

surpluses as large in real terms as those produced by the first oil price rise in 1973. They are also likely to last longer than before.

The problems facing the world's banking system are thus severe. The Bank esti-

mates that oil exporting coun-

ries will run a surplus this year of \$112,000m, after one of \$77,000m last year.

The bulletin repeats the Governor's suggestion that the International Monetary Fund should introduce new lending facilities to help to recycle oil funds to deficit countries.

Official institutions will have to help more in the recycling in 1980 and later years than last year round. The international banking system, though larger and more experienced now, will face difficulties in recycling its own.

The oil price rise is equivalent to an indirect tax of 2 per cent levied by Opec on the industrialized world, and will probably add 2 per cent directly to industrialized countries' inflation this year, according to

the Bank.

Belgian bank rate jumps by 2 per cent

From Peter Norman

Brussels, March 19

The Belgian National Bank announced large increases in its key lending rates yesterday for a sharper pressure for a devaluation of the franc in the European Monetary System.

Bank rate was raised to 14 per cent from 12 per cent. The general secondary discount rate charged to commercial banks when they wish to use more than one-third of their rediscount quotas was increased to 15 per cent from 13.5 per cent, as was the Lombard rate at which banks obtain monthly advances against collateral.

Interest rates in Belgium were at their highest levels since the Second World War even before today's decisions. Because Belgium's inflation rate is a relatively low 6.6 per cent, borrowers are now paying and lenders profiting from unprecedentedly high real

interest charges.

The rush of funds into the dollar has hit Belgian partic-

ularly hard by revealing the precarious position of the Bel-

lian franc in the European

Monetary System.

Bank rate was raised to 14

per cent from 12 per cent. The general secondary discount rate charged to commercial banks when they wish to use more than one-third of their redis-

count quotas was increased to 15 per cent from 13.5 per cent, as was the Lombard rate at which banks obtain monthly advances against collateral.

Interest rates in Belgium were at their highest levels

since the Second World War even before today's decisions.

Because Belgium's infla-

tion rate is a relatively low 6.6 per cent, borrowers are now paying and lenders profiting from unprecedentedly high real

interest charges.

The scale of intervention by the Belgian authorities since the beginning of this year is thought to have been around 60,000 million francs, or more than half last year's total of 113,000 million francs.

Estimated deployment of oil exporters' surpluses

S billions	1977	1978	1979	Year	Year	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr
United Kingdom	4.1	-1.8	2.3	2.0	8.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
United States	9.2	1.3	-1.6	1.0	2.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Other countries	18.9	13.6	5.4	1.9	11.8	—	—	—	—
International organisations	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	33.5	13.2	5.9	4.8	22.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

company profits in 1979, with industrial profitability falling to its lowest level since 1975 in the first nine months of the year.

The Banks assessment con-

centrates on the impact of higher oil revenues on international banking, and on domestic money policy.

The recent oil price rises are expected to lead to Opec

surpluses as large in real terms as those produced by the first oil price rise in 1973. They are also likely to last longer than before.

The problems facing the world's banking system are thus severe. The Bank esti-

mates that oil exporting coun-

ries will run a surplus this year of \$112,000m, after one of \$77,000m last year.

The bulletin repeats the Governor's suggestion that the International Monetary Fund should introduce new lending facilities to help to recycle oil funds to deficit countries.

Official institutions will have to help more in the recycling in 1980 and later years than last year round. The international banking system, though larger and more experienced now, will face difficulties in recycling its own.

The oil price rise is equivalent to an indirect tax of 2 per cent levied by Opec on the industrialized world, and will probably add 2 per cent directly to industrialized countries' inflation this year, according to

the Bank.

Belgian bank rate jumps by 2 per cent

From Frank Vogl

US Economics Correspondent

Washington, March 19

The outlook for the American economy appears to be becoming increasingly confused by the hour. Torrents of new announcements by financial institutions, Congressional leaders and government departments are adding to the complexity of the already complicated eco-

nomic picture.

Citibank and numerous other large banks today followed the lead set by Chase Manhattan yesterday and raised their prime lending rates to 19 per cent. But credit analysts found it difficult today to predict what rates may now be heading because of the restraints of money market funds and credit card issuers. The Federal Reserve Board measures.

Some money market funds announced that they were temporarily ceasing to accept new accounts pending a review of the implications of the Fed's decision to impose a 15 per cent reserve requirement on the assets of these funds. Then some credit card issuers said they were considering raising interest charges, or shortening repayment periods, or curbing credit extensions, after the Fed's decision.

These steps may indeed have the effect the Fed desired and restrain credit growth. So too may the depressed state of the housing market, where new

markets. The gold price ended \$36.5 up on the day at \$519.50. The dollar came back from lows to close little changed at \$2.1930 to the pound.

exchange markets. The gold price ended \$36.5 up on the day at \$519.50. The dollar came back from lows to close little changed at \$2.1930 to the pound.

Helped by a 7 per cent increase in the dividend to 36.4p gross, the shares rose to 27p on the stockmarket.

Financial Editor, page 29

opened up for exploration when the seventh round of offshore licences is implemented.

There are 24 exploration rigs at work in the North Sea, with four appraisal and six exploration wells being drilled.

In a clear reference next week's Budget the association called for government policies which would give the industry confidence to invest; and said that this was likely to be several times more than the £15,000 million which had been invested so far.

A stable tax policy was essential. Companies were concerned that the Government wanted the option of acquiring 51 per cent of all oil produced from the latest licensing round.

The association's warning comes at a time when a leap

in profits has focused new attention on the activities of the major oil companies. It is

seen as a thinly veiled warning to Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to take

account of the industry's fears

that some of the profits might be siphoned off through an in-

crease in Petroleum Revenue

Tax in the Budget next week.

The association said the oil surplus forecast for this decade was equivalent only to about one year's consumption in the United Kingdom. The Govern-

ment should licence significantly more blocks for exploration.

Despite some increase in ex-



US opposed to curb on Japanese car imports

America is opposed to restricting car imports from Japan, either through legislation or voluntary restraints. Mr Reuben Askew, President Carter's special trade representative said.

He told a Congress ways and means subcommittee that Japanese imports had risen because of consumer demand for small, fuel-efficient quality cars, it would take the American car industry several more years to produce an adequate supply of such cars.

Mexico oil output

Sir José López Portillo, Mexico's president, said he wants the country's oil output to exceed an earlier self-imposed 1980 ceiling. The increased flow would partly offset cutbacks planned by Opec members. He urged oil workers to try to produce between 2.5 and 2.7 million barrels daily this year.

Finland trade deficit

Finland's trade ran into a deficit of 365m Finnish marks (£14m) in February from a 422m Finnish marks surplus a year earlier. Exports totalled 3,796m Finnish marks, up 35 per cent from a year earlier, but imports totalled 4,161m Finnish marks, up 74 per cent from a year before.

Italy-Poland talks

Italy's state oil group ENI said it is discussing linking with Poland for research into coal gasification and liquefaction. Italy is interested in importing coal from Poland and liquefaction would improve transport as well as being of use in the chemical industry.

Car production fall

Car output in West Germany in February totalled 329,700 units, down 6 per cent compared with February 1979. Truck production, however, was up about 2 per cent at 29,700 units. Exports totalled 195,000 vehicles, up 3.8 per cent from February 1979.

Applying more computer power to the desk top

Steps towards the electronic office

The trend towards the integrated, electronics-based office of the future is emphasized today with the announcement by Philips Industries of the merging of four previously separate companies into a single group, to be known as Philips Business Systems.

Separately, the four companies have sold telephones, telephone switching systems, office computers, and other office equipment. Together, they are now moving towards the increasingly integrated systems which will link various kinds of communications and information processing in business in the years to come.

The companies are Pye TMC (telephone systems and instruments and viewdata terminals); Philips Data Systems (office computers and terminals); Pye Business Communications (computer-based business telephone systems, intercom, public address, paging and closed-circuit television); and Philips Business Equipment (dictation machines, word processors and electronic accounting machines).

Mr Brian Manley, managing director of Philips Business Systems, said yesterday that he expected the fastest-growing part of the business systems industry in the next decade to be in communication-based

equipment. Telecommunications, he argued, would form the basis of the electronic office.

The market would evolve in two stages, Mr Manley forecast. First, an increase in the amount of "stand-alone" equipment, increasingly with "intelligent communications" added. Secondly, the integration of individual pieces of equipment.

This second stage would lead, in the 1990s, to complete intercommunication between terminals handling word and data processing, audio and message transmission, data and text storage, and a range of "personal computing" functions.

Major growth, he said, would be based more and more on applying computer power at the desk. The new group's turnover for this year will be more than £100m. By 1984 the aim is to raise this to more than £200m, with the Philips share of the market rising from about 17 per cent now to about 22 per cent in 1984.

Mr Manley is aware that instant integration for Philips as for customers—is not possible. "We plan progressively to integrate over the next two years", he said yesterday, with the emphasis this year on improving the group's overall servicing operation.

Headquarters of the new group will be in Maidenhead, Berkshire. Telecommunications manufacturing includes factories at Malmesbury and Aldridge, Lancashire. A further 250 jobs are to be created by the group in Scotland as part of a £3m investment there.

Britain is the scene for this; Philips's first major move along the much-debated "convergence" route (the convergence being that between computing, telecommunications, and office systems), but other such approach is likely to follow in other parts of the Dutch-based organization.

The same approach is also likely to be reflected in moves by other companies in the business systems industries. Plessey Telecommunications changed its name to Plessey Telecommunications and Office Systems last year for much the same reason.

In particular, Plessey and Philips share a basic assumption in their planning for the future market for office systems. This is the belief that the computerized private automatic branch exchange (PABX)—as Mr Manley called it yesterday, the "business switch"—will be at the heart of all the forthcoming integrated systems.

Kenneth Owen

Ministers admit delay on BNOC legislation

By Nicholas Hirst

Government Ministers have now accepted it is impossible to introduce legislation to invite private capital into the British National Oil Corporation in the present parliamentary session.

Instead Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, is expected to make a statement before the Easter recess outlining plans for legislation to be brought in probably in the autumn.

The delay results from numerous complexities in creating a BNOC exploration and production company in which the public can invest separately from the oil trading arm. This means that there will be no chance of a sale happening in time to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement for 1980/81.

Ministers within the Department of Energy, however, believe that it is worth going ahead with the scheme even though by 1981/82 BNOC will be paying substantial revenues to the Exchequer and can net benefit to the PSBR will be considerably less than in 1980/81 when it is estimated that the

sale of shares representing a third of the North Sea assets might raise £700m.

Mr Howell is understood to believe that the central point is to offer the public the chance to invest directly in the nation's North Sea assets and that this overrides considerations of financing the PSBR.

If the plan could be put into effect for 1980/81 both aims could have been achieved. An alternative to offering shares to offer a loan stock with an added royalty payment—was considered—but this did not reduce the PSBR and it missed the main criterion of giving the public a chance of direct ownership in BNOC's offshore interest.

The decision to go ahead with the share offer even though it will not take place in the most attractive year is regarded as a political victory for Mr Howell.

Meanwhile, discussions between the industry and the Department of Energy, including the role of BNOC could be delaying an announcement of the details of the seventh round of licensing of 70 new exploration blocks.

One-for-four scrip issue from Relyon

Relyon PBWS, the bedding manufacturer, has turned in a 29 per cent sales increase and a 24 per cent rise in pretax profits for 1979.

Sales rose from £10.1m to £13m while pretax profits rose from £1.5m to £1.85m. At the trading level, the rate of profit is

increase rises to 28 per cent from £1.6m to £2.1m but there is a depreciation charge of £225,000 compared with £128,000.

The board also announced a one-for-four scrip issue.

The final dividend is 5.36p

making a total of 8.57p

Imports mean losses for chemical industry

By John Huxley

Car imports during 1979 cost chemical manufacturers, made a profit of £21.3m before tax last year, 15 per cent up on 1978. Turnover was up by 12 per cent, from £352m to £393m. The effect of high lending rates is indicated by the 48 per cent increase over the year in interest paid.

Total turnover by all Hoechst interests in the United Kingdom—which include Optrix, Roussel Laboratories, Harlow Chemicals and the fibres business—all over the world, to the immense benefit of the British equipment industries. Who played the key role in engineering the South Korean miracle?

I entered an industry bruised and apprehensive after the terrible inter-war depression years in which British economic policy led to vital productive areas of the economy and society suffering awfully. Others, particularly those in the nation's overheads, were comfortably insulated. I entered an industry exhausted by the effort needed to save this island nation in the last War, which by then was being sabotaged by Government policy which starved home industry while steel was exported to foreign competitors.

We were soon face to face with the industrial reality of

Hoechst UK, a subsidiary of the West German chemicals manufacturer, made a profit of £21.3m before tax last year, 15 per cent up on 1978. Turnover was up by 12 per cent, from £352m to £393m. The effect of high lending rates is indicated by the 48 per cent increase over the year in interest paid.

Poor growth prospects in Britain are reflected in the "disappointingly small" amount to be spent on capital investment this year. A sum of £11.5m had been approved, and most of this will go on refurbishment and achieving productivity improvements.

Mr Mischler said the German parent had not rejected investment suggestions. Rather, it was difficult in the present circumstances to put forward worthwhile projects.

Chemical profits A report published yesterday suggests that profitability in the chemicals industry is greatest in companies where capital intensity per employee is high and where employees are highly paid. According to Management Ratios, produced by Dun & Bradstreet, the business information company, a 10 per cent improvement in worker productivity can yield a 30 per cent increase in profits.

rent of £3.47 per sq ft for warehousing.

2. An overriding point preventing us from selling into many countries but particularly North America.

3. Increased VAT which caused a dramatic collapse in the home market.

4. Increased National Health contributions to add to our already rapidly increasing postal charges.

5. 20 per cent increases in office and factory rates.

6. Further increases in our overheads from electricity, telephone and the amazing postal charges.

7. Now, past and planned increases in petrol prices put our representatives' jobs in jeopardy.

These items were all directly caused by this Government's silly monetarist policy. It is common with most of the business community in this country, cannot wait for the return of the sensible politics of maintaining the delicate balance between monetarism and planning the economy.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD FREWIN,
Cleare's Cottage,
Waltham St Lawrence,
Reading RG10 0NL

Irony of plan to end The Money Programme

From Mr Richard Wainwright, MP, Mr Nicholas Scott, MP, and Mr Robert Cant, MP.

Sir, We have learned with alarm of the proposal by the BBC to end *The Money Programme*.

In the 12 years since its debut, *The Money Programme* has established a deserved reputation for informed and informative weekly reporting of national and international economic affairs. The programme performs an important function in explaining complicated economic ideas simply and well.

As the realities of Britain's economic position come more and more to dominate our politics, it seems to us perverse to close the one programme designed specifically to report on industry and the economy.

The BBC appears to be flying in the face of the recommendation of the Annan committee that coverage of business and industry should be extended, not cut.

It is ironic that it should be the BBC's economic coverage that is the latest victim of economics.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
Liberal Treasury Spokesman;
NICHOLAS SCOTT,
Chairman, Conservative Employment Committee;
ROBERT CANT, Chairman, Labour Finance and Economic Affairs Committee;
House of Commons,
London SW1A 0AA.

Retailers and benefit of stock relief

From Mr P. G. Kaufman

Sir, In a recent article in *Business News* (Feb 5) about leasing, it was stated that "like banks and finance companies, retailers get no benefit from stock appreciation relief".

In fact, retailers have profited very considerably from stock relief, which has undoubtedly been a major factor in helping to finance new store openings and development programmes of leading firms, such as Sainsbury, Tesco and Marks & Spencer.

I am somewhat surprised that the error in the article has, apparently, not been the subject of comment to you from anyone in the above-mentioned and/or other large retail groups.

I, therefore, hope that this letter will serve to correct any mistaken impressions.

Yours truly,
P. G. KAUFMAN,

Pontresina,
Park View Road,
Woldingham,
Surrey CR3 7DE.

March 18.

The benefit of bank profits

From the Confederation of Staff Associations

Sir, I hope that the servile members of my union seeking to persuade Government to introduce additional tax upon bank customers will reconsider their High interest rates are causing difficulties for bank customers. How

bank is more likely to support in marginal situations if it has effective and profits than if they are being diminished in suggested.

Those who work in know better than the importance of retained earnings in sustaining an especially in times of recession. They naturally ensure this for the employment.

The fact that such benefits not only me but our whole community shown by the favours played by banking balance of payments. A

when there is growing at rising imports and difficulties for exporter balance is of increasing importance. The use of acrid to enhance this trend another compelling as against an extra tax.

It must be a particular of irritation to bank staff presented by unions will TUC that the council body should also advocate a tax. I feel that those too, will support our ob-

A more constructive by those concerned by interest rates might consider in more detail actions needed to be taken about a fall in the balance of payments.

Yours faithfully,
R. D. L. TYRE,

President,
Confederation of Bank
Staff Associations,
2 Horn Drive,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire SL6 2HZ.

March 18.

BP investor

From Mr David D. Fitzpatrick

Sir, I took up the Governor's invitation last October to come a small, even minority shareholder in BP. We

Chancellor now to my mind by a vindictive profit.

I would regard myself as a victim of a confidence in

Yours sincerely,

DAVID D. FITZPATRICK
3 Halem Close,
Endcliffe Vale Road,
Sheffield S10 2EW.
March 18.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Britain's policy on shipbuilding remains too little, too late

The Permanent Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry should know that the last two Labour governments, in a total policy review, did nothing to help the industry. The new government is being reaped. Other sectors are reaping more profited.

The dominant feature of Peter's British Shipbuilding is the devastating cost of labour, the intervention fund, and the deterioration of time and cost without the workers.

The economic situation is not what one sees, but who one has, but who do without. Peter's own department is still falling over itself to attract inward investment with taxpayers' money. Many British industrial groups like my own, with successful track records, are still waiting to have returned their own capital, capital invested in the businesses and facilities nationalized nearly three years ago on the basis of values six years ago when money was worth 2½ times what it is worth today. The inevitable delays in Sir Peter's department and failure to meet the timetable laid down by Parliament; we are well aware due to our unreasonableness in not accepting that these assets should effectively be sequestered.

Britain's policy towards shipbuilding, as with most productive industries, has consistently been one of too little, too late. The warnings of those who actually work in the engine room of the economy are ignored in favour of the intellectual theorists in London. There is a deal of difference between little England and the hard world of the international market place with barbed wire entanglements of national politics and aspirations. Capital goods industry and especially shipbuilding suffered appallingly from the effects of British financial incontinence and runaway inflation on the fixed prices demanded by a world market.

'Silly monetarism' hurts the small businessman

From Mr Edward Frewin

Sir, My wife and I run a small business. We began trading in 1967 and by working hard over six and seven days a week 51 weeks of the year we created nine new jobs, five filled from the ranks of the unemployed. We are proud that about 30 per cent of our products are exported and it would, therefore, not be immodest for us to say that we are doing our bit for the country's balance of payments as well as the unemployment problem.

This present Government was partly elected on its candidates' vocal support for the job-creating small-business community. We were naturally excited to know where this help would first manifest itself. The only piece of legislation we can find was the abolition of the requirement for small businesses to re-employ a female staff member after her confinement. I believe this is where the Government's help began and ended.

To balance this legislation we have the following list to contend with:

1. Usurer's interest rates, making our £50,000 overdraft virtually impossible to service.

2. Further increases in our overheads from electricity, telephone and the amazing postal charges.

3. Now, past and planned increases in petrol prices put our representatives' jobs in jeopardy.

These items

VOSPER
LIMITED

Financial results for the year
to 31st October 1979

	1979 £'000	1978 £'000
Turnover	11,500	17,655
Profit before Tax	1,346	1,694
Profit after Tax	733	779
Revaluation of Investments	47	771
Extraordinary item—		
Reorganisation of Associated Company	299	500
Retained Profit	110	737
Earnings per Share	12.17p	12.92p
Dividend per Share	4.6p	5.19p

* Nationalisation Compensation remains unresolved

* As a consequence Income and Redevelopment of the Group adversely affected

* Dividend reduced

DB A SUBSIDIARY OF DAVID BROWN HOLDINGS LIMITED

Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society

149th Annual General Meeting will be held on 20th March at 2.30 p.m. at the Head Office

"THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DECADE IN THE SOCIETY'S HISTORY"

Year	Premium Income	Fund
1969	£ 8.3m (100)	£ 74m (100)
1974	18.5m (223)	137m (185)
1979	59.2m (713)	406m (548)

Head Office
28 St. Andrew Square, EDINBURGH EH2 1YF
London
City: Morgan House, 1 Angel Court, EC2R 7HJ
West End: 61 Brook Street, W1Y 1YE

Branches throughout the country



Scottish Equitable

⑦ Raleigh	⑦ Silencers	⑦ Creda	⑦ Archer	British Aluminium	⑦ Matrix
⑦ Reynolds	⑦ Parkray	⑦ Metsec	⑦	Glow-Worm	⑦ Chesterfield
⑦ Russell Hobbs	⑦ Tubes	⑦ Round Oak	⑦ Drynamels	⑦ Cox	⑦ Desford
⑦ Sunhouse	⑦ Crane Packing	⑦ Crypton	⑦ & Pollock	⑦ New World	⑦ Fords

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Equities fade after early rally

After a long-awaited but short-lived rally at the opening, the stock market returned to its dull pattern of trading which has characterized the last couple of weeks as investors bide their time before the Budget.

With the FT Index rising 4.0 to 435.7 after the first hour's trading, share prices looked as if they would maintain the slightly firmer tendency that was apparent the night before. This was accentuated by Wall Street's recovery, led by the oils and precious metals shares, when it closed at 801.61, up 12.97 after Monday's 23.04 fall.

There was also slightly more optimism over the steel strike negotiations for the first time during the current round of talks but in the event, the equities rally died away with the exception of the oils sector, where there was some recovery from the setbacks earlier this week.

Gold shares also made some sharp gains as the bullion price once again went through the psychological barrier of \$500. The gold price was fixed in London at \$514 and stayed buoyant throughout the day.

The FT Index dropped 1.40 to 430.3 by lunchtime but finished with a rally backed by the oils at 432.0, up 0.3.

Gils, which had started easier gradually saw more activity throughout the day, culminating in steady business in the afternoon which left longs with gains of £1. Dealers

reported a move into the gilt-edged market in front of the money supply figures which are due today, although gils have generally reflected the quieter mood that has pervaded the market ahead of the Budget.

Shorts also rose throughout the day after an easier opening with no backwash reported from the American rise to 19 per cent in prime rates by Chase Manhattan and First National Bank of Chicago. Although shorts dropped £1 at the start, buyers once again showed interest at the lower levels and they crept back to close unchanged on the fall.

Business remained fairly slack after hours, with most of the

The latest problems in the carpet industry have seen analysts busily downgrading the full year figures from "Carpet firms now range £1.7m to £2m compared with £4m last year and follow a 51 per cent fall at the half time. The final dividend also has a question mark hanging over as did the one in 1977. The shares yesterday recovered 1p at 27p."

changes stemming from reaction to the crop of company results produced during the day.

The leading industrial sector reported a better start after the Wall Street improvement, but dealers said there was not a lot

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent stake in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed brokers to buy as many shares as possible without rising above the 30p a share bid price.

Tube Investments, which was hit by the engineering strike, also gained 6p to 278p, while Armstrong Equipment's results were generally well received by the market in the light of prevailing conditions, and its shares closed 3p up at 50p.

Waring bought a 0.5 per cent

share in the furniture group on Tuesday through the market and has instructed

NCIAL NEWS

per
index
all its slip
35m

Prest to reach agreement over terms is given by the shipbuilders and as the main reason in pre-tax profits last year fell from £169m, our dividend has been gross from 7.5p. Seth Ford, the finance director, says disappointed that no progress in agreeing a deal in Treasury the Government on vesting date in 1977 led the nationalised 235m.

hen the company's share of income has been sapped by shipbuilding. The decline in profits sole company reflects the fact that orders did not start until late in 1977.

Mr Ford argues it's a decline in turnover from £17.7m to £15.5m, or as a percentage, have been maintained per share in 12.17p against 12.92, partly increased cover the company's caution exports from nationalised which expansion plans

ares fell 10p to 153p.

vie and
ward
st deal

we, the Sunderland dealer, is selling 50% of its finance division

rd Trust, the hire pur-
i leasing subsidiary of

and Bank Cowie will
g 1.5m in cash, made

dividend of £790,000

balance from the repay-
inter-company loans.

al is being achieved
ard Trust subscribing

shares in a company

ll be renamed Cowie

Services. Forward
is agreed to provide

backing to the new

which will be in-

hire purchase, con-

lease and leasing.

announced follows

by T. Cowie last

Red Dragon, its

subsidiary. The net

the two deals is to

T. Cowie's borrowing

and reduce the ratio

wings to shareholders'

om 203 per cent to

ent.



The current year has started satisfactorily for Union Diesel, the chairman (above, standing), told shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday. Although he was making no

predictions for the full year, particularly ahead of the Budget, he did admit that the group was making profit.

In 1979 Union raised net

profits from a previous £1.8m

to £2.1m and lifted the dividend from 26.35p to 28.6p.

Also present are, sitting, left to right, Lord Renfrew, deputy chairman; Mr P. J. Shepherd, company secretary, and Mr Richard Peterbridge, director.

Petrofina earnings set to rise

Petrofina's earnings per share could be between 900 and 1,000 Belgian francs in 1980 compared with 626 francs last year, according to Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

The bank also forecast a net dividend of 270 francs this year compared with 230 francs in 1979.

On January 1, the company announced consolidated net profits of 8,300m francs for 1979.

Babcock under pressure

Deutsche Babcock, a leading West German maker of power generating equipment, says its earnings in the fiscal year that began on October 1, 1979, are coming under pressure from higher costs despite sharp rises in sales and order inflow.

Sales in the first five months of the fiscal year were DM1,210m (£295m), up 32.9 per cent from DM910m a year earlier.

IRI unit raising \$75m

Cofiri, a recently constituted finance company for the Italian state IRI group, is raising \$75m through an eight-year loan at 11 per cent over London Eurodollar rates, IRI sources said.

The operation, led by the Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale, is Cofiri's first venture into the international market, and the proceeds will be made available to finance IRI group companies.

IRI is waiting for Parliament

to approve an increase in its capital endowment fund which would give it a cash injection this year of more than \$3 billion lire, with the promise of another \$100m lire for 1981.

The IRI holding company's low capital and delays in providing new capital have worsened its financial problems, and the group is expected to show group losses for 1979 similar to the 1.07 trillion lire deficit reported for 1978.

energy conservation measures, the bank added.

Petrofina's petrochemical operations are also likely to face stiffer competition from North America, where products benefit from cheaper feedstocks.

The bank said American Petrofina may suffer severely from a recession in the petrochemical industry while Petrofina Canada could be badly affected by the rise in domestic oil prices.

Hudson's Bay upturn

Hudson's Bay Company announced yesterday that earnings per ordinary share before extraordinary items were CS2.98 for 1979 (the year ended January 31, 1980), as against CS2.74 for 1978.

Earnings were CS80.3m, up from CS44.6m the year before. Sales and revenue were CS2.400m, compared with CS1.900m in 1978. Extraordinary gains of CS23.2m, attributable to the partial exchange of 6 per cent exchangeable debentures for shares of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas, were also recorded.

Elf-Aquitaine

Societe Nationale Elf-Aquitaine, the parent company of the state-controlled oil group, recorded a net profit of 2,200m francs last year, up from 906m in 1978. The company will pay a net dividend of 35 francs a share, up from 18 francs in

Strong outlook brightens

Financial Staff
ong Equipment, the
suspension and indus-
en group, looks set
from the profits rut
last couple of years.
no small feat given the
of the engineering and
industries.

profits in the six

to end December show
marginal improvement
1.7m to £4.3m. But

of the engineering
which cost the group
£1.5m, and the usual
factors, almost all the
came in the second

For the second half,

we're 8% per cent.

the steel strike casts a shadow, but apart from its two recent acquisitions whose stock levels were inadequate, Armstrong is coping reasonably well with supply shortages.

Given a fair wind and the absence of any other damaging strike, the group should push profits up from £8.76m to

£10m after about £200,000 of redundancy costs.

The fully taxed p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Meanwhile the switch away from original equipment, now only a fifth of sales, to the after-market is providing more stability while gearing of around 22 per cent provides scope for further acquisitions.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Meanwhile the switch away from original equipment, now only a fifth of sales, to the after-market is providing more stability while gearing of around 22 per cent provides scope for further acquisitions.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to 1.44p a share gross is followed with the final, would be 8% per cent.

France is still proving difficult, but South Africa is on course for sharply higher profits and Spain goes from strength to strength.

Given the record p/e ratio at 50p, up 5p on the year, would then be round 6, while the yield is the 14 per cent interim rise to

MARKET REPORTS

Discount market

Houses enjoyed very comfortable credit conditions yesterday in reflection of mid-month, make-up day, considerations. Money was in surplus at the start, and although there was a late Treasury swing against the market, the authorities were not required to assist.

Balances were slightly below target overnight, the market rebounded, the small sum advanced by the Bank of England on Monday, and there was a fairly small net take-up of Treasury bills to finance. But these adverse factors were more or less offset by a moderate excess of Government disbursements over revenue transfers to the Exchequer.

Houses paid in the area of 13-13½ per cent for funds in the early stages, while final balances were taken from 14 per cent down to as low as 10 per cent.

Money Market Rates

	Rank of England Minimum Lending Rate 17%	London Interbank Offered Rate 17%	Overnight 17%	1 Week 17½%	2 Weeks 17½%	1 Month 17½%	3 Months 18%	6 Months 18%	1 Year 18%	2 Years 18%	3 Years 18%	4 Years 18%	5 Years 18%	6 Years 18%	7 Years 18%	8 Years 18%	9 Years 18%	10 Years 18%	11 Years 18%	12 Years 18%	13 Years 18%	14 Years 18%	15 Years 18%	16 Years 18%	17 Years 18%	18 Years 18%	19 Years 18%	20 Years 18%	21 Years 18%	22 Years 18%	23 Years 18%	24 Years 18%	25 Years 18%	26 Years 18%	27 Years 18%	28 Years 18%	29 Years 18%	30 Years 18%	31 Years 18%	32 Years 18%	33 Years 18%	34 Years 18%	35 Years 18%	36 Years 18%	37 Years 18%	38 Years 18%	39 Years 18%	40 Years 18%	41 Years 18%	42 Years 18%	43 Years 18%	44 Years 18%	45 Years 18%	46 Years 18%	47 Years 18%	48 Years 18%	49 Years 18%	50 Years 18%	51 Years 18%	52 Years 18%	53 Years 18%	54 Years 18%	55 Years 18%	56 Years 18%	57 Years 18%	58 Years 18%	59 Years 18%	60 Years 18%	61 Years 18%	62 Years 18%	63 Years 18%	64 Years 18%	65 Years 18%	66 Years 18%	67 Years 18%	68 Years 18%	69 Years 18%	70 Years 18%	71 Years 18%	72 Years 18%	73 Years 18%	74 Years 18%	75 Years 18%	76 Years 18%	77 Years 18%	78 Years 18%	79 Years 18%	80 Years 18%	81 Years 18%	82 Years 18%	83 Years 18%	84 Years 18%	85 Years 18%	86 Years 18%	87 Years 18%	88 Years 18%	89 Years 18%	90 Years 18%	91 Years 18%	92 Years 18%	93 Years 18%	94 Years 18%	95 Years 18%	96 Years 18%	97 Years 18%	98 Years 18%	99 Years 18%	100 Years 18%	101 Years 18%	102 Years 18%	103 Years 18%	104 Years 18%	105 Years 18%	106 Years 18%	107 Years 18%	108 Years 18%	109 Years 18%	110 Years 18%	111 Years 18%	112 Years 18%	113 Years 18%	114 Years 18%	115 Years 18%	116 Years 18%	117 Years 18%	118 Years 18%	119 Years 18%	120 Years 18%	121 Years 18%	122 Years 18%	123 Years 18%	124 Years 18%	125 Years 18%	126 Years 18%	127 Years 18%	128 Years 18%	129 Years 18%	130 Years 18%	131 Years 18%	132 Years 18%	133 Years 18%	134 Years 18%	135 Years 18%	136 Years 18%	137 Years 18%	138 Years 18%	139 Years 18%	140 Years 18%	141 Years 18%	142 Years 18%	143 Years 18%	144 Years 18%	145 Years 18%	146 Years 18%	147 Years 18%	148 Years 18%	149 Years 18%	150 Years 18%	151 Years 18%	152 Years 18%	153 Years 18%	154 Years 18%	155 Years 18%	156 Years 18%	157 Years 18%	158 Years 18%	159 Years 18%	160 Years 18%	161 Years 18%	162 Years 18%	163 Years 18%	164 Years 18%	165 Years 18%	166 Years 18%	167 Years 18%	168 Years 18%	169 Years 18%	170 Years 18%	171 Years 18%	172 Years 18%	173 Years 18%	174 Years 18%	175 Years 18%	176 Years 18%	177 Years 18%	178 Years 18%	179 Years 18%	180 Years 18%	181 Years 18%	182 Years 18%	183 Years 18%	184 Years 18%	185 Years 18%	186 Years 18%	187 Years 18%	188 Years 18%	189 Years 18%	190 Years 18%	191 Years 18%	192 Years 18%	193 Years 18%	194 Years 18%	195 Years 18%	196 Years 18%	197 Years 18%	198 Years 18%	199 Years 18%	200 Years 18%	201 Years 18%	202 Years 18%	203 Years 18%	204 Years 18%	205 Years 18%	206 Years 18%	207 Years 18%	208 Years 18%	209 Years 18%	210 Years 18%	211 Years 18%	212 Years 18%	213 Years 18%	214 Years 18%	215 Years 18%	216 Years 18%	217 Years 18%	218 Years 18%	219 Years 18%	220 Years 18%	221 Years 18%	222 Years 18%	223 Years 18%	224 Years 18%	225 Years 18%	226 Years 18%	227 Years 18%	228 Years 18%	229 Years 18%	230 Years 18%	231 Years 18%	232 Years 18%	233 Years 18%	234 Years 18%	235 Years 18%	236 Years 18%	237 Years 18%	238 Years 18%	239 Years 18%	240 Years 18%	241 Years 18%	242 Years 18%	243 Years 18%	244 Years 18%	245 Years 18%	246 Years 18%	247 Years 18%	248 Years 18%	249 Years 18%	250 Years 18%	251 Years 18%	252 Years 18%	253 Years 18%	254 Years 18%	255 Years 18%	256 Years 18%	257 Years 18%	258 Years 18%	259 Years 18%	260 Years 18%	261 Years 18%	262 Years 18%	263 Years 18%	264 Years 18%	265 Years 18%	266 Years 18%	267 Years 18%	268 Years 18%	269 Years 18%	270 Years 18%	271 Years 18%	272 Years 18%	273 Years 18%	274 Years 18%	275 Years 18%	276 Years 18%	277 Years 18%	278 Years 18%	279 Years 18%	280 Years 18%	281 Years 18%	282 Years 18%	283 Years 18%	284 Years 18%	285 Years 18%	286 Years 18%	287 Years 18%	288 Years 18%	289 Years 18%	290 Years 18%	291 Years 18%	292 Years 18%	293 Years 18%	294 Years 18%	295 Years 18%	296 Years 18%	297 Years 18%	298 Years 18%	299 Years 18%	300 Years 18%	301 Years 18%	302 Years 18%	303 Years 18%	304 Years 18%	305 Years 18%	306 Years 18%	307 Years 18%	308 Years 18%	309 Years 18%	310 Years 18%	311 Years 18%	312 Years 18%	313 Years 18%	314 Years 18%	315 Years 18%	316 Years 18%	317 Years 18%	318 Years 18%	319 Years 18%	320 Years 18%	321 Years 18%	322 Years 18%	323 Years 18%	324 Years 18%	325 Years 18%	326 Years 18%	327 Years 18%	328 Years 18%	329 Years 18%	330 Years 18%	331 Years 18%	332 Years 18%	333 Years 18%	334 Years 18%	335 Years 18%	336 Years 18%	337 Years 18%	338 Years 18%	339 Years 18%	340 Years 18%	341 Years 18%	342 Years 18%	343 Years 18%	344 Years 18%	345 Years 18%	346 Years 18%	347 Years 18%	348 Years 18%	349 Years 18%	350 Years 18%	351 Years 18%	352 Years 18%	353 Years 18%	354 Years 18%	355 Years 18%	356 Years 18%	357 Years 18%	358 Years 18%	359 Years 18%	360 Years 18%	361 Years 18%	362 Years 18%	363 Years 18%	364 Years 18%	365 Years 18%	366 Years 18%	367 Years 18%	368 Years 18%	369 Years 18%	370 Years 18%	371 Years 18%	372 Years 18%	373 Years 18%	374 Years 18%	375 Years 18%	376 Years 18%	377 Years 18%	378 Years 18%	379 Years 18%	380 Years 18%	381 Years 18%	382 Years 18%	383 Years 18%	384 Years 18%	385 Years 18%	386 Years 18%	387 Years 18%	388 Years 18%	389 Years 18%	390 Years 18%	391 Years 18%	392 Years 18%	393 Years 18%	394 Years 18%	395 Years 18%	396 Years 18%	397 Years 18%	398 Years 18%	399 Years 18%	400 Years 18%	401 Years 18%	402 Years 18%	403 Years 18%	404 Years 18%	405 Years 18%	406 Years 18%	407 Years 18%	408 Years 18%	409 Years 18%	410 Years 18%	411 Years 18%	412 Years 18%	413 Years 18%	414 Years 18%	415 Years 18%	416 Years 18%	417 Years 18%	418 Years 18%	419 Years 18%	420 Years 18%	421 Years 18%	422 Years 18%	423 Years 18%	424 Years 18%	425 Years 18%	426 Years 18%	427 Years 18%	428 Years 18%	429 Years 18%	430 Years 18%	431 Years 18%	432 Years 18%	433 Years 18%	434 Years 18%	435 Years 18%	436 Years 18%	437 Years 18%	438 Years 18%	439 Years 18%	440 Years 18%	441 Years 18%	442 Years 18%	443 Years 18%	444 Years 18%	445 Years 18%	446 Years 18%	447 Years 18%	448 Years 18%	449 Years 18%	450 Years 18%	451 Years 18%	452 Years 18%	453 Years 18%	454 Years 18%	455 Years 18%	456 Years 18%	457 Years 18%	458 Years 18%	459 Years 18%	460 Years 18%	461 Years 18%	462 Years 18%	463 Years 18%	464 Years 18%	465 Years 18%	466 Years 18%	467 Years 18%	468 Years 18%	469 Years 18%	470 Years 18%	471 Years 18%	472 Years 18%	473 Years 18%	474 Years 18%	475 Years 18%	476 Years 18%	477 Years 18%	478 Years 18%	479 Years 18%	480 Years 18%	481 Years 18%	482 Years 18%	483 Years 18%	484 Years 18%	485 Years 18%	486 Years 18%	487 Years 18%	488 Years 18%	489 Years 18%	490 Years 18%	491 Years 18%	492 Years 18%	493 Years 18%	494 Years 18%	495 Years 18%	496 Years 18%	497 Years 18%	498 Years 18%	499 Years 18%	500 Years 18%	501 Years 18%	502 Years 18%	503 Years 18%	504 Years 18%	505 Years 18%	506 Years 18%	507 Years 18%	508 Years 18%	509 Years 18%	510 Years 18%	511 Years 18%	512 Years 18%	513 Years 18%	514 Years 18%	515 Years 18%	516 Years 18%	517 Years 18%	518 Years 18%	519 Years 18%	520 Years 18%	521 Years 18%	522 Years 18%	523 Years 18%	524 Years 18%	525 Years 18%	526 Years 18%	527 Years 18%	528 Years 18%	529 Years 18%	530 Years 18%	531 Years 18%	532 Years 18%	533 Years 18%	534 Years 18%	535 Years 18%	536 Years 18%	537 Years 18%	538 Years 18%	539 Years 18%	540 Years 18%	541 Years 18%	542 Years 18%	543 Years 18%	544 Years 18%	545 Years 18%	546 Years 18%	547 Years 18%	548 Years 18%	549 Years 18%	550 Years 18%	551 Years 18%	552 Years 18%	553 Years 18%	554 Years 18%	555 Years 18%	556 Years 18%	557 Years 18%	558 Years 18%	559 Years 18%	560 Years 18%	561 Years 18%	562 Years 18%	563 Years 18%	564 Years 18%	565 Years 18%	566 Years 18%	567 Years 18%	568 Years 18%	569 Years 18%	570 Years 18%	571 Years 18%	572 Years 18%	573 Years 18%	574 Years 18%	575 Years 18%	576 Years 18%	577 Years 18%	578 Years 18%	579 Years 18%	580 Years 18%	581 Years 18%	582 Years 18%	583 Years 18%	584 Years 18%	585 Years 18%	586 Years 18%	587 Years 18%	588 Years 18%	589 Years 18%	590 Years 18%	591 Years 18%	592 Years 18%	593 Years 18%	594 Years 18%	595 Years 18%	596 Years 18%	597 Years 18%	598 Years 18%	599 Years 18%	600 Years 18%	601 Years 18%	602 Years 18%	603 Years 18%	604 Years 18%	605 Years 18%	606 Years 18%	607 Years 18%	608 Years 18%	609 Years 18%	610 Years 18%	611 Years 18%	612 Years 1

PERSONAL CHOICE



hymark whose impersonation of Humphrey Bogart the linking devices used in James Burke's new *The Real Thing* (BBC 1, 8.30).

is a rose is a rose. We have Dorothy Parker's word after James Burke's new series *The Real Thing* (two weeks' time) (part one tonight, BBC 1, 8.30) we will with doubts about whether, in truth, a fact is a fact. Burke gives reality a bad name : it all depends, he says, as our brain interprets the data fed into it. Thus, the Bogart/Raymond Chandler private-eye, bound foiled in an unfamiliar room and minus one of his hit, tries to sort out his predicament and gets it all s'all vastly entertaining, but the extent to which Mr Sturges are intelligible clearly depends on how your it stands up to the verbal and visual barrages. the cameras quit Radley College, and it ceases to be thing any educational establishment ever got to show business censure. As entertainment, though, it was an unqualified success, though I believe other lists conduct a post-mortem tomorrow night (00). Tonight's concluding episode (BBC 2, 8.30) school en fete, at term's end, singing Hero (BBC 2, 9.30) is Raoul Wallenberg, the spymen whose personal intervention in Hungary the lives of as many as 700,000 Jews. He pulled them off trains taking them to concentration camps, fake passports, set up protected houses, even Eichmann. He fell into Soviet hands and, officially, 1950s. This Man Alive film concludes, on the basis sightings. That he is still alive, in a Soviet jail, it presented not overwhelming, but, in the name it cannot be dismissed.

The image of God (Radio 3, 8.00), David Buck's cycle of medieval mystery plays, achieves its aim, which is to divorce them from their associations Lit, History and Religion, and present them as they really intended to be presented, in front of rowdy public places. Marvellous cast: Denis Quilley (man Gordon (Bve), Richard Briers (Noah), Peter Ucifer) and Timothy West (Prologue)... Many words will be spoken about the enthronement of Robert Archbishop of Canterbury next week. How refreshing to hear him being questioned by two children (ie 9, 9.10) about less momentous matters such as wife will do the dusting in Lambeth Palace.

E SYMBOLS MEAN : STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE;

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davall

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.45 am Open University: Is It Significant? 7.05 Strawberry Hill: 7.30 Housing 1840-1855. Closedown at 7.55.

8.00 am Schools: Colleges: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: James Burke talks about his new television series *The Real Thing* (see BBC 1, 8.30).

1.45 Heads and Tails (Sheepdogs); 2.00 You and Me: Our new baby (r);

2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije): 2.40 Television Club. Closedown at 3.00.

3.55 Play School: A tale of a Turnip, told by Eileen Bell. 4.20 Bojan: cartoon. Apples: 4.25 Jack.

anory: Paul Copley reads more from Gillian Cross's *The Runaway*; 4.40 Star Trek well-known television series competes in an acting game, compared by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News: 5.30 Schools: History India: 9.25 Physical Science (X-rays): 9.45 Mathematics: 10.30 Merry-go-Round (ceremonies); 10.35 Scenes; 11.05 It's Maths: 11.30 Let's look at Wales (Cromlech); 11.55 On the Rocks (after the ice). Closedown at 12.20.

**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING
STARTS
HERE**

APPOINTMENTS VACANT .. 14
APPOINTMENTS £6,000 PLUS 16
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS .. 33
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS .. 33
EDUCATIONAL 33
ENTERTAINMENT 16
FINANCIAL 33
FLAT SHARING 33
FOR SALE 33
LA CREME DE LA CREME 14, 15
LEGAL NOTICES 33
MOTOR CARS 33
PROPERTY 14
RENTALS 33
SECRETARIAL AND
NON-SECRETARIAL
APPOINTMENTS .. 16
SERVICES 33
SITUATIONS WANTED .. 33
WANTED 33

Box No 696 should be addressed to
The Times, PO Box 7
New Printing House Square
Gray's Inn Road, London WC1E 8EZ

To place an advertisement in
any of these categories, etc:

**PRIVATE ADVERTISERS
ONLY**
01-87 3311
APPOINTMENTS
01-78 9161
**PROPERTY ESTATE
AGENTS**
01-78 9231
PERSONAL TRADE
01-78 9351
MANCHESTER OFFICE
061-634 1234

Queries in connection with
advertisements that have
appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, etc:
Classified Queries Department
01-87 1234, ext. 7180.
All advertisements are subject
to the conditions of acceptance
of Times Newspapers Limited,
copies of which are available
on request.

"And this is his command-
ment: That we should believe
on him, that we should love one another, as he has
commanded." — St. John
3:33.

BIRTHS
BUTT PHILIP—BARON.—On Wed-
nesday, March 1, 1980, at his
home, 100 Grosvenor Gardens, Bel-
grave, London SW1, a son David.
BUTT PHILIP.—On March 1, 1980,
at The Jessop Hospital, Sheffield,
to Jane and Ian Buxton—
a daughter, Anna. The parents
are former members of the
House of Commons.
CARPENTER.—On March 18, at
his home, 103a St. James's Street,
London SW1, to Anna and Yank—a son Stuart
Brooks, brother for Christopher
and Michael, and brother for
Gretel.
COOPER.—On 14th March, to
Cecilia, a new Blakemore, and
Brian, son of Barbara and Brian
Blakemore, at St. Luke's Church,
Godalming, Surrey.
GOOD LUCK to them at St.
Bartholomew's Hospital, London,
from all their friends.
DAVIES.—A daughter, Sophie
Sheehan—a daughter Hannah
Maria, Prince of
Wales' god-daughter.
DEATHS
DAVIES.—On Friday 13th March in London
to Novella (nee Della Pura
Orlandi) and Anthony—daughter
of STUART.—ENTERTAINERS
March 7
DAVIS.—In his 91st year, at his home, Winkfield
Hill, Berks.—John Charles—
long unwell. Cremation and in-
terment at Woking Crematorium,
Farnham, Surrey, at his request.
No funeral or interment or
memorial service, also at his re-
quest.

BIRTHDAYS
SARAH FRASER—Happy 18th
birthday, love from the
family.
MARRIAGES
HEICK: KAHN.—On March 14th,
1980, in St. Paul's Church,
London, Michael Heick to Sarah Kahn.

DEATHS

ASH.—On February 20, 1980,
at his home, 10 Parkgate House,
Warwickshire, in his 91st
year, a beloved wife, Winifred,
long unwell. Cremation and in-
terment at Woking Crematorium,
Farnham, Surrey, at his request.
No funeral or interment or
memorial service, also at his re-
quest.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,178

AROSS

- 1 Piano accompanies modern song in TV programme (4, 3, 5).
- 2 Frank goes to tea-break—perhaps he'll get a seat (9).
- 10 Show gets sound critique (8).
- 11 Signal for a labour demonstration? (6).
- 12 Bloomer caused avalanche? (8).
- 13 It's no creature of habit (6).
- 15 Song of the sea in French for this navy (8).
- 18 Produce means to make a 22 footpath (8).
- 19 Toy revolver shown in shape of truncheons (3-3).
- 21 Driver finds slippery tree instead (8).
- 22 Expert's report (6).
- 23 In full, it really means a measure (5).
- 27 OH-band insertion of reading to meet union leader (8).
- 28 Auction of silver? Of course, it's an event (5).
- DOWN
- 1 Old pedlar a forward type? (7).
- 2 Girl boy hasn't started to (5).
- 3 Seas if car is repaired of course (9).
- 4 Bring up what's finally brought up (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,177

CROSSWORD
1. Shrub is terribly dear—one pound (8).
2. School head ignored missile (5).
3. Dull accountants seen in public (8).
4. A brewer Johnson may have preferred to Thrale? (6).
14. Clothes supplied by rotten centres (8).
15. Englishman out duck of course? (5, 4).
17. Relating to the subject of cloth (8).
18. Beasts thumped when not starting (6).
20. Grazing land beyond the Subject of the state in America (5).
24. Fink takes rap for replacing oil supplier (5).
25. Driver finds slippery tree instead (8).
26. Expert's report (6).
27. In full, it really means a measure (5).
28. Auction of silver? Of course, it's an event (5).
DOWN
1. Old pedlar a forward type? (7).
2. Girl boy hasn't started to (5).
3. Seas if car is repaired of course (9).
4. Bring up what's finally brought up (4).

Why is
this Easter
especially
important?

Not to you perhaps, but it is to 80-year-old Bertha; for in her many months of lonely isolation she is becoming desperate—if help does not come soon despair is likely to damage her spirit and health irreversibly.

Yet the help she needs is simple: somewhere to go, where she will find companionship—a local Day Centre, where she could also get a hot meal at low cost.

We lack funds, for this and for much other work for old people in need, both at home and overseas.

25 is a real help towards another Day Centre.

£30 helps provide a Geriatric Day Hospital.

£100 names a hospital bed in memory of someone dear to you.

Please use the FREE-
POST facility and address your gift to: Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor—King, Help the Aged, Room T2, FREEPOST 30, London W1E 7JZ.

*Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.

DEATHS

SAXTER.—On March 17th, 1980, at his home, 207 Portobello Road, London W10. Husband of Dorothy, widow of George, and Melinda. Private Cremation to be held at the Friends Meeting House, London, April 2nd, 1980, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers may be sent in lieu for the Friends' Free Press. Funeral Directors: St. Nicholas Homes, 01-563 5478.

SEWARD, FAY.—DOCTOR.—See Van Swammerdams.

RAYNER.—On March 16th, 1980, peacefully, at Branksome Hatch, Martin Richard, aged 36, of Belgrave, Dorset. Son of Geoffrey and Melinda. Private Cremation to be held at the Friends Meeting House, London, April 2nd, 1980, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers may be sent in lieu for the Friends' Free Press. Funeral Directors: St. Nicholas Homes, 01-563 5478.

BELLARD.—On March 17th, 1980, peacefully, in hospital, fortified by faith in God, Kathleen, wife of Guy and father of Alan, died Friday, March 21st, at 12 noon at King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, London SE5.

READ, JOHN.—BACHE.—Deeply mourned by his family and many friends, John, beloved wife of Lt. Col. Eric Read and mother of Jackie, died Saturday, March 18th, 1980, at 1.50 p.m. in Geneva, Switzerland.

ROSE, MARY.—On March 17th, 1980, peacefully, at her home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

TUCKER.—On March 17th, 1980, at the Grange, Goring-on-Thames, Caroline, wife and aunt of Elizabeth and Christopher Tucker, died Saturday, March 24th, at 3.30 p.m. No flowers were welcome, followed by private cremation. Flowers to Putney Cemetery, High Road, London SW15.

CARRERAS.—On Sunday, March 18th, in hospital, Alfonso Carreras, son of Jo and Miriam. Funeral private.

REINHOLD.—On 18th March, peacefully after a long illness, Dr. Reinhold, aged 70, of Belgrave, son of Max and Sophie Reinhold.

COLLEY.—On 18th March, peacefully after a long illness, Dr. Colley, aged 70, of Belgrave, son of Max and Sophie Reinhold.

COLLINS.—On March 18th, 1980, peacefully, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

FINLAY.—ELIZABETH ANNE FINLAY.—On March 18th, 1980, at her home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WEISS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

SWANSON.—WYNNE SWANSON.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.

WILLIAMS.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—On March 18th, 1980, at his home, 100 Kingsbridge Road, London SW12.